

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,167

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1973

Established 1887

Douglas Orders Halt to Bombing But Is Overruled

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas ordered an immediate halt to the American bombing of Cambodia yesterday. But hours later, the court overruled him in an order issued by Justice Thurgood Marshall and supported by the seven other members.

The Douglas decision upheld an injunction ordered in Federal Court in Brooklyn on July 25, which ruled against that injunction.

The Supreme Court's order restated a stay of execution of the ruling in the Brooklyn court-room last week that the bombing was unconstitutional.

After the Supreme Court announced the Douglas finding yesterday, the Pentagon announced that it would continue the bombing of Cambodia until the congressional cutoff date of Aug. 15.

'A Capital Case'

In an unusual poll of the justices conducted by Justice Marshall, Mr. Douglas was the only one who did not agree that the Air Force should be free to continue Cambodia bombing until the Aug. 15 deadline.

Justice Douglas said that his decision was intended to end all bombing of Cambodia at once to preserve Cambodian and American lives until the case involving the constitutionality of such military action had been resolved. He considered the matter "a capital case," he said.

"When a stay in a capital case is before us," Mr. Douglas wrote, "we do not rule on guilt or innocence. A decision on the merits follows and does not precede the stay. If there is doubt whether due process has been followed in the procedures, the stay is granted because death is irrevocable."

New Stay Is Sought

He maintained that the Cambodian situation had "the grim consequences of a capital case" in that "we know that someone is about to die."

Those condemned, he said, "may be Cambodian farmers whose only sin is a desire for socialized medicine to alleviate the suffering of their families and neighbors," or may be "the American pilot or navigator who drops a ton of bombs on a Cambodian village."

Yesterday afternoon, the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, Jerry W. Friedheim, said that the Defense Department did not intend to take any legal action because the government was trying to get the Douglas decision reversed.

"We are advised," Mr. Friedheim said in a statement, "that the Justice Department is in the process of seeking from another Supreme Court Justice a new stay of the District Court order. Pending appropriate legal action on this matter, we will abide by the congressional mandate to end the bombing on Aug. 15."

Minutes after the Douglas decision was announced, government attorneys asked Chief Justice Warren E. Burger to reconvene the full court in special term, recalling the justices from their summer recess, to review the issue and overturn the Douglas ruling.

Case Began in April

The original court action was begun in April by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., co-author of a suit with four Air Force officers to halt U.S. bombing in Cambodia.

The government soldiers cleared the village, Veal Shan, after a three-day battle that left heavy damage. Communist-led troops withdrew in the face of overwhelming firepower, but still held the stretch of Highway 1 beyond the village and were harassing traffic as far away as 100 miles from the capital.

Troops from the front southwest of Phnom Penh, the government forces began edging back into the village this morning. Advancing behind armored personnel carriers, they were met by heavy fire from insurgents in bunkers along both sides of the road.

The insurgent troops apparently withdrew in good order, taking their dead and wounded with them. Some of the rebels slipped away by sampans on the Mekong River. Others retreated to bunkers along the highway.

A government communiqué announcing that the highway had been cleared was contradicted by the field reports.

Four newsmen were slightly wounded during the Veal Shan fighting.

Despite the retaking of the village, insurgents kept up heavy military pressure on the capital, which is virtually surrounded. Today, government patrols skirmished with insurgent troops just two miles from Phnom Penh.

Truck convoys arrived in the capital from Phnom Penh.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D., N.Y., co-author of a suit with four Air Force officers to halt U.S. bombing in Cambodia.

USINER

USINER

USINER

USINER

USINER

USINER



Greek police trying to clean up Athens airport transit lounge splattered with blood and debris following the Arab terrorist attack with grenades and machine guns.

In Washington This Week

U.S., East Germany to Talk on Ties

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The State Department has invited a representative of the East German government to open formal discussions here this week on establishing diplomatic relations.

The invitation was sent by Assistant Secretary of State Walker J. Stoen, Jr., to the East German observer mission, which has been attached to the United Nations in New York since the spring.

Diplomatic officials disclosed the invitation and said that a

member of the East German mission, probably the counselor, Dietmar Huelck, would come to Washington on Tuesday or Thursday to confer with Mr. Stoen.

The head of the East German mission in New York City is Horst Gerner, who is on leave in East Germany.

Last of the Three

The United States is the last of the three Western Allies with responsibilities in divided Germany to take up formal contacts with the Communist authorities in East Germany.

The Western Allies and the Soviet Union maintain some involvement in German affairs that dates to their victory over the Nazis in World War II and is most evident in their continued military presence in divided Berlin.

There has never been a formal explanation by the United States of why it has withheld recognition of the East German state, apart from its adherence to support of the West German government and earlier support of Bonn's insistence on reunification of Germany under free elections.

Changing Posture

That posture was changed in part by the three-year-old Ostpolitik, or Eastern policy, of the Bonn coalition government of Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel. This policy, calling for normal relations with Communist Europe, achieved its greatest success this year in the establishment of formal ties under a basic treaty between Bonn and East Berlin.

Afterward, East Germany and West Germany applied for membership in the United Nations with the approval of the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.

South Americans Protest

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Six South American nations yesterday condemned French nuclear tests in the Pacific and said they would campaign jointly in the United Nations for their "definitive suspension."

The statement, in a document signed by the foreign ministers of Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela, was issued at the end of the annual meeting of foreign ministers here.

The statement said that the French nuclear tests were contrary to the interests of peace and international security.

The New Zealand government firmly believes that the peaceful pressure of world opinion will prevail in the end and that the voyages of Otago and Canterbury will then be seen as a turning point in its campaign against

South Americans Protest

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Six South American nations yesterday condemned French nuclear tests in the Pacific and said they would campaign jointly in the United Nations for their "definitive suspension."

The statement, in a document signed by the foreign ministers of Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela, was issued at the end of the annual meeting of foreign ministers here.

The statement said that the French nuclear tests were contrary to the interests of peace and international security.

The New Zealand government firmly believes that the peaceful pressure of world opinion will prevail in the end and that the voyages of Otago and Canterbury will then be seen as a turning point in its campaign against

South Americans Protest

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Six South American nations yesterday condemned French nuclear tests in the Pacific and said they would campaign jointly in the United Nations for their "definitive suspension."

The statement, in a document signed by the foreign ministers of Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela, was issued at the end of the annual meeting of foreign ministers here.

The statement said that the French nuclear tests were contrary to the interests of peace and international security.

The New Zealand government firmly believes that the peaceful pressure of world opinion will prevail in the end and that the voyages of Otago and Canterbury will then be seen as a turning point in its campaign against

South Americans Protest

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Six South American nations yesterday condemned French nuclear tests in the Pacific and said they would campaign jointly in the United Nations for their "definitive suspension."

The statement, in a document signed by the foreign ministers of Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador and Venezuela, was issued at the end of the annual meeting of foreign ministers here.

The statement said that the French nuclear tests were contrary to the interests of peace and international security.

The New Zealand government firmly believes that the peaceful pressure of world opinion will prevail in the end and that the voyages of Otago and Canterbury will then be seen as a turning point in its campaign against

South Americans Protest

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Six South American nations yesterday condemned French nuclear tests in the Pacific and said they would campaign jointly in the United Nations for their "definitive suspension."

Bullets, Grenades Kill 3 Arab Terrorists Rake Athens Airport Crowd

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—

Two Arab commandos hurling grenades and firing machine guns killed three persons and wounded 55 in the crowded transit lounge of Athens Airport this afternoon.

The commandos then took about 35 hostages and held them at gunpoint in a bar before finally surrendering to the police.

The Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut denied any connection with the attack, which it said was part of "hostile moves" to discredit the movement.

Athens police, however, said that they were members of the Black September Organization.

About 1,500 persons were packed into the transit lounge waiting to board various aircraft when the commandos struck, in an attack reminiscent of the assault on Israel's Lod Airport by a Japanese suicide squad 15 months ago.

Police said the commandos targeted had been passengers on a Trans World Airlines flight bound for Tel Aviv. But they made a mistake and the brunt of their attack fell on persons about to board another TWA flight, bound for New York.

An official announcement by the police said that the two Arabs, who arrived in Athens from Beirut earlier in the day, had given their names as Jehad Mohammed, 21, born in Disha, occupied Palestine, and Tass Hussein, 21, born in Cairo.

Police said the Arabs stood up in the transit lounge and began shooting and hurling grenades when an announcer called on passengers for a TWA flight to New York to proceed to control points for exit.

Panic and hysteria swept the passenger lounge as four grenades exploded and the commandos raked the room with gunfire.

Windows were shattered and the marble floor splattered with blood.

Many people were injured as they rushed to escape through smashed glass doors.

Ambulances raced to the scene and strong police forces threw a cordon around the airport, which serves all foreign airlines. Airline traffic was diverted to the old airport which is generally used exclusively by Olympic Airways.

Two of the dead were Americans. They were Albert Escen, 52, of New Jersey, and Mrs. Jeanne Salandis, 20, a Greek-American from New York.

A police spokesman said another man, about 50 years old, was killed by the commandos when they thought he had moved to attack them while they were holding the hostages.

An official Palestinian source said in Beirut: "While the Palestinian revolution categorically denies any connection of any of the revolution's organizations with this operation, it calls on the Greek authorities to uncover the identity of the perpetrators and those standing behind them."

This incident reaffirmed that there were "suspicious forces seeking to discredit the Palestinian struggle," the source added.

The movement accused anti-revolutionary forces of being behind "these hostile moves designed to defame the Palestinian revolution before the world."

Witnesses said that as the grenades exploded many passengers fell to the floor and many more took shelter behind the bar. These were among the hostages held by the commandos during negotiations with the police which followed.

One man said he saw two police officers draw pistols to return the commando fire but both were shot down.

An American dentist, Gerald Stern, who later arrived in Tel Aviv aboard the TWA plane, told

how a man standing next to him had his whole chest ripped by bullets and died on the spot.

Dr. Stern said he threw himself to the floor while "all around me were people bleeding, screaming with pain. The panic was terrible," he said.

Another witness, George Valis, 50, a shipowner, said everything happened in a split second.

"I heard four explosions, one after the other, and then short bursts of firing," Mr. Valis said.

"I saw people falling to the floor," he said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Two bullet holes in the air transit lounge window in the Athens airport after the Arab terrorist attack.

U.S. Radar Unmasks Venus; Planet's Surface Is Cratered

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—High-resolution radar probes have broken through the thick clouds of Venus and, for the first time, have distinguished features on the surface of the planet, a landscape of huge shallow craters.

Of the dozen craters discovered in man's first look at the Venusian surface, the biggest is 100 miles wide and less than one-quarter of a mile deep. Others range in width from 20 to 65 miles.

The discoveries have led to the production of the first map of a part of Venus showing distinct features. Instead of the blurry shadings on earlier radar maps of the planet, the new map also is the first to include elevation contours of the basically flat surface.

The unmasking of Venus, which is concealed by a perpetual bank of clouds about 13 miles thick, was accomplished by a team of radar astronomers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif. The results were announced simultaneously there and at the Johnson Space Center here.

Along the Equator

The latest radar scan of Venus covered an area along the equator of more than 500,000 square miles. The probe achieved a resolution of about six miles, five times better than the last Venus radar experiment in 1970.

In previous radar observations during the last decade by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and also the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, more than one-sixth of the Venusian surface has been mapped in some fashion. However, optical astronomers have not seen any of the planet's surface features.

Dr. Richard A. Goldstein, who headed the Jet Propulsion Laboratory team, said: "This area of Venus appears to be as cratered as the moon."

Dr. Goldstein and his team made the radar sounding of the planet on June 20, 1972—when Venus was at its closest approach to Earth, 26 million miles away. To get the improved resolution, they used two antennas at the Goldstone Tracking Station in the Mojave Desert in California.

The radar signals were beamed toward Venus by a 200-foot dish antenna, and the returning echoes were received at both the dish antenna and an 80-foot antenna. The transmitting power was 400,000 watts and the round-trip signal time was 4 1/2 minutes.

From the slight time-delay variations in the radar bounces, the team of astronomers was able to detect the relief of the planet and outline the shape and depth of features such as the craters. The signals are timed with hydrogen maser clocks, which are so accurate and precise that they would have an error of one second in one million years.

Debris Bombardment

Dr. Carl E. Sagan, the director of the Laboratory of Planetary Studies at Cornell University, said in a summer interview that the "same sort of debris that makes holes on the moon should be bombarding Venus."

Dr. Sagan said that the apparent density and size of the craters on Venus suggested that they were formed by meteorite impacts, rather than volcanic eruptions. Volcanic craters are usually smaller.

Incendiary Gear Found in Fire at Springer House

WESTERLAND, Isle of Wyll, West Germany, Aug. 5 (AP).—The summer residence of conservative publisher Axel Springer was damaged by fire today and police said they found six incendiary devices triggered by clocks and batteries.

Four of the devices, which were hidden in the luxurious building's thatched roof, went off at 8 a.m., immediately engulfing the structure in flames, police reported.

The most prominent guest in the residence at the time was former Economics Minister Karl Schiller, who escaped unhurt.

Police said that heavy rain and quick action by firemen soon extinguished the flames, but the roof was destroyed and there was considerable water damage in the interior.

Among the best known Springer publications are the Hamburg dailies Bild Zeitung and Die Welt.



FARMING GOES ON—Ignoring smoke billowing from to till their small fields along the vital Route 3, south-
nearby airstrike by U.S. jets, Cambodian peasants continue west of the embattled capital city of Phnom Penh.

As Refugees, U.S. Aid Pour In

Phnom Penh: The Buildup of Desperation

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 5 (NYT).—New supplies of American weapons and ammunition pour into Phnom Penh by air, and thousands of refugees stream into the already swollen capital, fleeing enemy assaults near the city's edge.

Both the speeded-up U.S. arms shipments and the refugees flow into the city every day now—and around both there is an air of desperation.

Phnom Penh has become the last bastion of the government of President Lon Nol. The Khmer insurgents, with North Vietnamese logistical and heavy-weapon support, have pushed very close to the city's edge at various points—in some areas reaching positions less than five miles away.

This has been accomplished in the face of massive American bombing—among the heaviest of the Indochina war.

The question of what will happen when the bombing is cut off on Aug. 15—the deadline set by Congress—has injected urgency and pessimism into the situation here.

Frontal Attack Doubled

Although enemy intentions remain unknown, most foreign military experts here do not believe that the insurgents, who presumably have suffered heavy casualties from the bombing, will attempt a large frontal attack on the capital.

The conventional wisdom is that they will use shelling and commando attacks to try to demoralize and panic the government, the population and the army into surrender.

"The insurgents are showing the world," one Western diplomat said, "that they are not interested in major-power pressures or major-power negotiations. They're going to succeed."

Western military experts estimate that there are perhaps 10,000 to 20,000 enemy troops within 15 to 20 miles of Phnom Penh—with an unknown number in reserve farther away.

Defending against them inside the capital and around its perimeter are about 75,000 government troops. However, some Western military men believe that only about 10,000 or 12,000 of the 75,000 are effective combat soldiers.

The bulk of the soldiers in the city perform office and headquarters tasks and also carry guard duty. An estimated 2,000 troops are assigned to guard Marshal Lon Nol and his palace.

The U.S. airlift of equipment and ammunition is aimed at improving the Phnom Penh government's chances of survival when the bombing ends. Authoritative military sources report that an average of nine big C-130 transports have been arriving every day, carrying artillery pieces, recoilless cannons, light armored cars—weapons whose firepower is supposed to make up for the loss of the air strikes.

All Legal Aid

A White House spokesman has said that the administration will continue to give Cambodia all the diplomatic, economic and military assistance "which is possible within the limits of the law."

Meanwhile, the Cambodian government is keeping up its propaganda barrage to try to bolster the nervous and demoralized population. Almost every day a long statement is issued,

assuring the people that life will be no different after Aug. 15. The fight will go on; the government will not fall.

"It is with the greatest calm that we see this date of Aug. 15 approaching," one statement said.

"After this date, the earth will indeed continue to turn... and the Khmer Republic will continue to exist, even if our just struggle for the survival of our nation demands new efforts and sacrifices."

But these statements pour forth as refugees throng into the capital and people stand, agitated, in the streets watching the American planes swoop down on targets not only within earshot but almost within view.

Cambodian Troops Retake Village

(Continued from Page 1)

A battle raged 50 miles south-east of Saigon and saboteurs blew up a government train 25 miles northeast of the capital, a government communiqué reported.

In South Vietnam, some of the heaviest fighting in weeks was reported today.

The Hue defense perimeter was hit with nearly 300 mortar shells and a series of clashes was reported on the coast, 125 miles south of Hue in Quang Ngai Province, the South Vietnamese military command said.

Fighting also was reported in the Mekong Delta.

121 Violations

The South Vietnamese command listed 121 alleged violations of the Vietnam cease-fire by the Communist side during the 30-hour period ending at noon today.

The South Vietnamese military command claimed 87 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed in a half-dozen week-end clashes. It said government losses were 13 dead, six missing and 15 wounded.

In Saigon, meanwhile, a Viet Cong spokesman said yesterday that if South Vietnam intervened militarily in Cambodia, "we have no other alternative than to... struggle together with the Cambodian people."

Col. Vo Dong Giang said at a weekly press briefing that the Viet Cong would not send troops into Cambodia, but he indicated that they might resort to military action in South Vietnam if Saigon aided Phnom Penh.

"It is obvious that we will not permit and will not tolerate the armed forces of the Saigon administration to use our controlled areas as a springboard for their attacks into Cambodia," he said.

Yesterday, the Cambodian military command reported that a gas attack by insurgents knocked out of action 40 government soldiers who were on Phnom Penh's southern defense perimeter.

"This is not tear gas," said Col. An Rong, the chief Cambodian military spokesman, "but we have not yet been able to identify it. One breath is sufficient to knock a man out."



United Press International
Justice Thurgood Marshall

Recalling that the Supreme Court had refused to sanction President Truman's seizure of the steel industry in 1952, Justice Douglas said: "Property is important, but if Truman could not seize it in violation of the Constitution, I do not see how any President could take 'life in violation of the Constitution.'"

Congress, in amendments to two appropriations bills signed by the President, has prohibited any military activity in Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia after Aug. 15. The Court of Appeals has scheduled arguments on the merits of the Judd decision for Wednesday in an effort to permit the case to go to the Supreme Court if it should become academic on Aug. 15.

Some lawyers believe that the case could be carried successfully to the Supreme Court for a decision after Aug. 15—despite government protests that it would no longer be a real controversy—on the basis of its importance as a precedent.

Rep. Holtzman argues that, under the Constitution, only Congress can declare war and that no such action involving Cambodia has been taken. The government has maintained that the bombing of Cambodia was not a new war but an extension of the Vietnam conflict that President Nixon could authorize as commander-in-chief.

In his opinion, Justice Douglas said that "I do not sit today to determine whether the bombing of Cambodia is constitutional."

Truman Case Cited

"If the war in Vietnam were assumed to be a constitutional one," he observed, "the Cambodian bombing is quite a different affair."

Certainly Congress did not in its declarations against Cambodia, and there is no one so reckless to say that the Cambodian forces are an imminent and perilous threat to our shores."

Any decision other than the one he made, Mr. Douglas said, "would catapult our airman as well as Cambodian peasants into the death zone." He said that he saw no reason to "consider the harm to our foreign policy if one or a thousand more bombs do not drop."

The government, reportedly under strong pressure from Washington, signed a peace agreement on Feb. 21 which was couched in Phnom Penh rhetoric.

Italy Outlines Program to End Pollution

Special Corps Seen In Ecology Measures

ROME, Aug. 5 (AP).—The Italian government has declared war on pollution, with an extensive nationwide program calling for the creation of an anti-pollution corps that would be exempt from the draft.

Sen. Achille Corona, Italy's first ecology minister, says that the government plans to mobilize about 40,000 youngsters—from the yearly 300,000 draftees—and employ them, first, in the replacement of the rapidly disappearing woods. The project needs parliamentary and armed services approval.

"We have cried enough," Sen. Corona said. "Now we should act."

The anti-pollution corps is part of an eight-point program the minister announced Friday in the first major effort to check fifth on land, in the sea and in the air.

Among the planned anti-pollution measures are:

● The installation, in cities of more than 100,000 population, of plants to treat waste.

● A bill, to be introduced next month, calling for the reduction of lead content in gasoline by the end of 1975.

● Another bill introducing a 15-lira deposit on most bottles. Currently, most drinks are sold in no-deposit bottles, later strewn around beaches, roads and picnic sites.

White Paper Promised

The ecology minister also promised to submit to parliament a white paper reporting on the nation's ecological condition every two years.

Efforts to clean the environment have been haphazard, mostly confined to local moves. Effective action was lost in the tug-of-war between

industrialists and environmentalists. The ecology minister said that Italy's environment is in "grave" condition. Beaches, from the Riviera to the Gulf of Naples, have been ordered closed, judged unsafe for swimming.

In Rome, some ancient monuments, including the Colosseum, are being weakened by the intense traffic around them.

In the northern industrial corridor, a few miles from Venice, a labor inspector has ordered that in-plant workers be equipped with gas masks. On Friday, 18 workers were hospitalized for gas inhalation.

The government's program did not blame any one group, although local officials often have fined industrialists for discharging waste into rivers and the sea.

About 175,000 factories, chiefly refineries and chemical firms, are located along the coast and dump their waste into the sea.

The ecology minister, however, summoned the representatives of major industries, including those owned by the state, to a meeting in Rome.

One chemical factory that admits to dumping announced Friday that it cannot stop waste discharge into the Tyrrhenian Sea before the discharge has been strongly criticized by fishermen in the Adriatic and Corsica.

"It is the first time in Europe that a major producer of titanium dioxide has pledged to avoid discharge by a given date," said a spokesman for the factory, which belongs to the giant Montedison group.

20 Policemen Are Jailed for Lack of Zeal

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (NYT).

Twenty Brussels traffic policemen have been jailed for 15 days each for failing to carry out their duties with sufficient zeal.

They merely reprimanded traffic regulation violators instead of charging or arresting them. Their laxity was to protest failure to receive pay premiums they said they were owed for special duties.

In punishing the patrolmen, the police authorities said that it was "abnormal" for police to patrol 150 kilometers without booking a driver for a serious violation.

Moscow Offers Bonuses For Settling Near China

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 5 (NYT).

The Soviet government has adopted a new policy on internal migration, designed in part to settle more farmers in agricultural lands along the Chinese border.

A Kremlin decree that has just come to light revises a scale of benefits for would-be settlers to favor those who intend to move to collective and state farms in disputed frontier districts.

The latest measure, combined with an earlier reworking of Chinese-sounding geographical names in Soviet territory, appears intended to affirm Soviet claims to the boundary regions.

Meanwhile, Soviet-Chinese talks, begun in 1969 to resolve the border issue, remain stalemate.

The chief Soviet negotiator, Leonid P. Ilyichov, who is a deputy foreign minister, returned to Moscow on July 19, apparently for consultations.

Despite the strained relations between China and the Soviet Union, they continue to deal with each other on a governmental level. A direct Moscow-Peking air route is to be inaugurated within an agreement signed this month, and a Chinese delegation is in

Moscow for routine trade discussions.

The migration decree, which covers rural resettlement throughout the Soviet Union with particular emphasis on the Chinese border districts, replaces a welter of scattered regulations extending as far back as 1933.

The new decree, dated May 31, 1973, appeared in No. 13 of the Collection of Decrees of the Government of the U.S.S.R., an obscure bulletin of executive edicts.

The Soviet authorities have traditionally provided for lump-sum payments, tax exemptions, home-building loans and other benefits to rural settlers to induce them to move to sparsely populated regions in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

Such benefits have often been designed to encourage a movement of people to Siberia, where the climate and living conditions have discouraged settlement.

Despite the inducements, migration out of Siberia exceeded the number of arrivals in the period between the last two censuses, 1959 to 1970. Even in the Soviet Far East, where conditions are somewhat more favorable, only one of every 30 persons who arrived during the 11-year period remained.

In the new migration regulations, the government appears to have set itself the narrow, objective of fostering greater settlement along the Chinese border.

State-farm workers near the border, for example, are permitted to combine up to three vacation times in one long vacation, with travel expenses paid by the government.

The Soviet government's intent of encouraging greater settlement near the frontier is also evident from published benefit scales, including loans for the building of homes and the purchase of livestock.

Home-building loans for border settlers are set at the maximum of 6,000 rubles (\$9,000), of which only one-third must be paid off by the settler. One-third of the loan is financed out of the government budget and one third is paid by the collective or state farm.

Frontier settlers are also favored in the lump-sum payments provided for rural migrants. Published pay scales provide for 300 rubles for the head of a family and 75 rubles for each dependent. These rates are exceeded by only one other Soviet region, the distant Kamchatka Peninsula on the Pacific.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land and the Chinese border, and the Amur and Chita provinces in Kazakhstan, the preferential zone extends up to 150 miles from the frontier.

The preferential migration payments for frontier settlers apply to Khabarovsk and Maritime territories of the Far East, where farm land

U.S. Wage Law Delayed

Congress Goes on Vacation; Nixon Gets Farm, Road Bills

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Congress began a monthlong recess yesterday after sending President Nixon major farm and highway bills.

Senate Sifts Allegations of Bug on Nixon

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—A special three-man panel of the Senate Watergate committee has been formed to look into charges that the committee's chief investigator, Carmine P. Bellino, attempted to hire persons to bug or wiretap Richard M. Nixon's hotel room in the 1969 presidential campaign, according to committee staff.

The allegations, which were made in three affidavits released July 24 by the Republican party chairman, George Bush, have been the topic of considerable behind-the-scenes partisan conflict.

Mr. Bellino promptly and heatedly denied the charges, calling them "absolutely false."

Others felt otherwise.

Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the Watergate committee, reportedly regarded the affidavits as "outrageous" and said he was prepared to do nothing in the way of investigating them. However, the committee vice-chairman, Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, and 21 other Republican senators reportedly felt otherwise.

The three members named to the subcommittee by Sen. Ervin are Sen. James Buckley, R., N.Y., Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., and Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Mass.

Despite the demands of 23 Senate Republicans in a letter to the Watergate committee, Mr. Bellino has not been suspended pending the outcome of the investigation, according to Rufus L. Edmisten, deputy chief counsel to the Watergate committee.

The three affidavits released by Mr. Bush were sworn by two private investigators, Edward Murray Jones, who now lives in the Philippines, and John Leason, who died 10 days before Mr. Bush's announcement, and by Joseph Shizoo, a retired Washington police detective.

Televised Debates

The affidavits include charges that in 1969, while then Vice-President Nixon was preparing for his televised debates with the Democratic presidential candidate, John F. Kennedy, Mr. Bellino attempted to recruit persons to eavesdrop on Mr. Nixon's Washington hotel room.

Mr. Bush, in releasing the affidavits, said he was "convinced that there is in fact substance to the allegations" but he added that he could not and would not "draw conclusions" from the statements contained in the affidavits.

Mr. Edmisten termed the affidavits "about the poorest excuse I have seen, as a lawyer, in trying to prove the facts."

Since the Watergate committee's responsibility is to investigate the 1972 presidential campaign, technically the only justification for looking into the charges relating to the 1969 campaign would stem from the fact that Mr. Bellino is an employee of the committee.

Some Republicans, however, have made no secret of their desire to find something to balance, at least in part, the revelations of the committee.

Mr. Bush himself said the purpose of releasing the affidavits was not "to justify Watergate" but to serve the interest of "fair play."

Senators Quicken U.S. Probe, Aim at Recess by Midweek

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Members of the Senate Watergate committee have quickened the pace of their investigation in hopes of joining their congressional colleagues by midweek in a summer vacation.

With three more witnesses to go, committee sources were hoping yesterday to wind up the first phase of the investigation by Wednesday. The shift in the pace of questioning by the seven senators twice caught the committee staff unprepared to begin questioning witnesses whose turn came earlier than expected.

To Hear Kleindienst

After Mr. Gray, the committee plans to hear former Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and former Assistant Attorney General Henry R. Petersen.

Samuel Dash, chief counsel for the Watergate committee, said Friday that the panel had decided against joining special prosecutor Archibald Cox's suit aimed at forcing President Nixon to release documents and tapes. Mr. Dash said that the committee would file a suit of its own next week.

Mr. Nixon, meanwhile, was spending a weekend in his mountain retreat at Camp David. Mr. Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said that the President will be spending some of the time thinking about his public response to the Watergate investigation. Mr. Warren said that a presidential statement on the affair could be expected within two weeks.

3 Seized in Protest At White House Door

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Secret Service officers said three persons were arrested yesterday for staging a protest at the White House. Since July 6, 68 persons have been held for similar offenses at the mansion.

The Community for Creative Non-Violence said two Benedictine nuns, Sister Janet Goetz, 35, and Sister Mary Lou Knowlton, 32, and Kathleen Walker, 18, were arrested after they broke from a tour group, knelt at the east entrance to the mansion and began reading a statement denouncing the Cambodian bomb-

raise the minimum wage to \$2.20 in two steps, but it won't be sent to the White House for several weeks.

Congress expects President Nixon to veto the bill and is not going to give him the opportunity to do so until after it returns to Washington Sept. 5.

The three big bills passed by the House and Senate in a busy day of desk-clearing for the annual summer vacation were compromise versions of separate bills each body had passed earlier.

The farm bill inaugurates a new "target-price" concept for computing price supports for wheat, cotton and corn under which payments would be made only when the market price drops below the target price. Currently, the market price is higher.

The bill also would limit payments to farmers to \$30,000 a year, instead of \$50,000 a crop each year as at present.

The House passed the bill 252-151, blocking a Republican effort to attach an amendment that would have barred strikers from receiving food stamps. It then passed the Senate on a voice vote.

Transit to Get Aid

The highway bill, given an overwhelming 323-34 vote on final passage in the House, would open up the highway trust fund for the first time for mass transit purposes.

No money could be taken from the trust fund for mass transit during this fiscal year. But starting July 1, 1974, \$400 million would be available to help cities buy buses and a year later \$500 million would be earmarked for buses, rail transit systems and urban highways.

The bill's manager, Rep. James C. Wright Jr., D., Texas, held up final action on it until he received assurances from Transportation Secretary Claude S. Brinegar that Mr. Nixon would sign it.

No such assurances could be given on the minimum wage bill by Labor Secretary Peter Brennan, although he said he would urge Mr. Nixon to sign it. However, several Republican senators and representatives said they expected a veto.

The bill, passed by the House 253-152, would increase the minimum wage from \$1.80 to \$2 two months after enactment, and to \$2.20 on July 1, 1974. It would also cover seven million additional workers, including state and local government employees and domestics.

U.S. Says Friend Of Nixon Owes Millions in Tax

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Internal Revenue Service is demanding immediate payment of nearly \$223 million in alleged back income taxes and interest from C. Arnold Smith, a friend of President Nixon.

The IRS filed liens Friday in nine southern California counties against the personal assets of the millionaire financier. A spokesman said that the action was taken after an IRS investigation of Mr. Smith's 1969 tax return.

Mr. Smith said yesterday that he would seek court action to prevent the IRS move.

The IRS said that Mr. Smith had failed to pay income tax for 1969. The liens say that the federal government has a "prior claim" on the assets of the 74-year-old businessman, who is listed as the principal stockholder in Westgate-California Corp.

The agency said that Mr. Smith, a campaign fund-raiser for Mr. Nixon, may pay the \$223,553,022 which it says that he owes, or he may file an appeal within 90 days in federal court.

The IRS said that more than \$18 million of the total was taxes due and the rest was interest.



HOTEL COLLAPSE—All that remains of a section of the old Broadway Central Hotel in lower Manhattan that collapsed late Friday. Five persons were listed as missing; at least 19 were injured, including three policemen and a fireman, and scores of tenants, mostly elderly on welfare, were made homeless and will have to be relocated. The hotel, now called the University Hotel, is more than 100 years old. A main cause of the accident: structural defects stemming from old age.

UN in Space Is Visualized By Dobrynin

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—

Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the United States, visited Mission Control yesterday and predicted that "in the 21st century, United Nations meetings may be held in space."

The former UN ambassador and his wife were accompanied on the tour of the space center by space agency head Dr. James Fletcher and Mission Control director Christopher C. Kraft Jr.

Mr. Dobrynin said that he was excited about the joint U.S.-Russian manned flight, scheduled for 1975, and predicted that it would lead to international space laboratories in which many nations would participate.

GI is Accused by U.S. Army In German Wiretap Case

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (NYT)—U.S.

Army investigators have begun administrative proceedings against a soldier in an intelligence unit, accusing him of giving information on Army wiretaps on civilian telephones in Germany to "unauthorized sources," according to his lawyer in Heidelberg.

The soldier, Spec. 4 John M. McDougal, of the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion in Kaiserslautern, was interviewed and identified during the weekend by the Columbia Broadcasting System, according to Howard L. De Nike of the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee office in Heidelberg.

Mr. De Nike said his client has told CBS "that he had been asked to destroy documents which were evidence of an illegal wiretap on the attorney for Larry Johnson."

Mr. De Nike, interviewed by telephone, said that he was also the lawyer for Johnson, a black soldier who was convicted by a court-martial on charges of failing to obey orders.

Wiretap Transcripts

Transcripts obtained by The New York Times last month of wiretaps on the telephone of Tomi Schwetzer, underground press service correspondent for Liberation News Service in Heidelberg, contained reports of conversations between Mr. Schwetzer and Mr. De Nike about the Johnson trial. Mr. Schwetzer is also a consultant to the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee.

This information, Mr. De Nike said, was not disclosed by the prosecution when he made a request for any wiretaps having to do with Johnson's case at the court-martial.

The proceedings against Spec. McDougal are "to inquire into facts and circumstances surrounding the release of information to unauthorized sources," Mr. De Nike said, quoting from the papers served on his client yesterday, after his CBS interview was broadcast.

Government Investigation

The disclosure of U.S. intelligence surveillance activities in Germany by the New York Times last weekend prompted a flurry of German news reports and an investigation by the German government. The government conceded Thursday that the U.S. Army has requested German agencies to monitor some civilian telephones but that this had been done legally. Since 1968, German law has required that only German agencies can undertake such wiretapping.

Spec. McDougal, also interviewed by telephone, said that he had been "very heavily interrogated" and "roughed up" by intelligence agents. He said that they had told him that "these people who you, or whoever did it, went to, are out to subvert the American Army."

He said that his military occupation specialty is that of an interrogator in Arabic, and that his present job in the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion is "case review."

Spec. McDougal is 33 years old and is from Orger, Texas.

Studies Also Scheduled

Space Walk Today Involves Repair Work

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Skylab-2 astronauts conducted a dress rehearsal today for their long-delayed space walk, now set for tomorrow.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Marine Maj. Jack R. Lousma, were to unpack a 22-by-24-foot sheet inside the 138-foot space station and practice deploying it on two 85-foot poles. The V-shaped shade will cover the parabolic window installed by the Skylab-1 astronauts after a shield was ripped off in the Skylab launch on May 14.

Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma will do the actual work tomorrow morning. They will step outside the spacecraft, orbiting 271 miles above the earth, and lock the sunshade into place atop the space laboratory.

UN in Space Is Visualized By Dobrynin

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—

Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the United States, visited Mission Control yesterday and predicted that "in the 21st century, United Nations meetings may be held in space."

The former UN ambassador and his wife were accompanied on the tour of the space center by space agency head Dr. James Fletcher and Mission Control director Christopher C. Kraft Jr.

Mr. Dobrynin said that he was excited about the joint U.S.-Russian manned flight, scheduled for 1975, and predicted that it would lead to international space laboratories in which many nations would participate.

GI is Accused by U.S. Army In German Wiretap Case

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (NYT)—U.S.

Army investigators have begun administrative proceedings against a soldier in an intelligence unit, accusing him of giving information on Army wiretaps on civilian telephones in Germany to "unauthorized sources," according to his lawyer in Heidelberg.

The soldier, Spec. 4 John M. McDougal, of the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion in Kaiserslautern, was interviewed and identified during the weekend by the Columbia Broadcasting System, according to Howard L. De Nike of the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee office in Heidelberg.

Mr. De Nike said his client has told CBS "that he had been asked to destroy documents which were evidence of an illegal wiretap on the attorney for Larry Johnson."

Mr. De Nike, interviewed by telephone, said that he was also the lawyer for Johnson, a black soldier who was convicted by a court-martial on charges of failing to obey orders.

Wiretap Transcripts

Transcripts obtained by The New York Times last month of wiretaps on the telephone of Tomi Schwetzer, underground press service correspondent for Liberation News Service in Heidelberg, contained reports of conversations between Mr. Schwetzer and Mr. De Nike about the Johnson trial. Mr. Schwetzer is also a consultant to the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee.

This information, Mr. De Nike said, was not disclosed by the prosecution when he made a request for any wiretaps having to do with Johnson's case at the court-martial.

The proceedings against Spec. McDougal are "to inquire into facts and circumstances surrounding the release of information to unauthorized sources," Mr. De Nike said, quoting from the papers served on his client yesterday, after his CBS interview was broadcast.

Government Investigation

The disclosure of U.S. intelligence surveillance activities in Germany by the New York Times last weekend prompted a flurry of German news reports and an investigation by the German government. The government conceded Thursday that the U.S. Army has requested German agencies to monitor some civilian telephones but that this had been done legally. Since 1968, German law has required that only German agencies can undertake such wiretapping.

Spec. McDougal, also interviewed by telephone, said that he had been "very heavily interrogated" and "roughed up" by intelligence agents. He said that they had told him that "these people who you, or whoever did it, went to, are out to subvert the American Army."

He said that his military occupation specialty is that of an interrogator in Arabic, and that his present job in the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion is "case review."

Spec. McDougal is 33 years old and is from Orger, Texas.

Studies Also Scheduled

Space Walk Today Involves Repair Work

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Skylab-2 astronauts conducted a dress rehearsal today for their long-delayed space walk, now set for tomorrow.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Marine Maj. Jack R. Lousma, were to unpack a 22-by-24-foot sheet inside the 138-foot space station and practice deploying it on two 85-foot poles. The V-shaped shade will cover the parabolic window installed by the Skylab-1 astronauts after a shield was ripped off in the Skylab launch on May 14.

Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma will do the actual work tomorrow morning. They will step outside the spacecraft, orbiting 271 miles above the earth, and lock the sunshade into place atop the space laboratory.

UN in Space Is Visualized By Dobrynin

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—

Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the United States, visited Mission Control yesterday and predicted that "in the 21st century, United Nations meetings may be held in space."

The former UN ambassador and his wife were accompanied on the tour of the space center by space agency head Dr. James Fletcher and Mission Control director Christopher C. Kraft Jr.

Mr. Dobrynin said that he was excited about the joint U.S.-Russian manned flight, scheduled for 1975, and predicted that it would lead to international space laboratories in which many nations would participate.

GI is Accused by U.S. Army In German Wiretap Case

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (NYT)—U.S.

Army investigators have begun administrative proceedings against a soldier in an intelligence unit, accusing him of giving information on Army wiretaps on civilian telephones in Germany to "unauthorized sources," according to his lawyer in Heidelberg.

The soldier, Spec. 4 John M. McDougal, of the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion in Kaiserslautern, was interviewed and identified during the weekend by the Columbia Broadcasting System, according to Howard L. De Nike of the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee office in Heidelberg.

Mr. De Nike said his client has told CBS "that he had been asked to destroy documents which were evidence of an illegal wiretap on the attorney for Larry Johnson."

Mr. De Nike, interviewed by telephone, said that he was also the lawyer for Johnson, a black soldier who was convicted by a court-martial on charges of failing to obey orders.

Wiretap Transcripts

Transcripts obtained by The New York Times last month of wiretaps on the telephone of Tomi Schwetzer, underground press service correspondent for Liberation News Service in Heidelberg, contained reports of conversations between Mr. Schwetzer and Mr. De Nike about the Johnson trial. Mr. Schwetzer is also a consultant to the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee.

This information, Mr. De Nike said, was not disclosed by the prosecution when he made a request for any wiretaps having to do with Johnson's case at the court-martial.

The proceedings against Spec. McDougal are "to inquire into facts and circumstances surrounding the release of information to unauthorized sources," Mr. De Nike said, quoting from the papers served on his client yesterday, after his CBS interview was broadcast.

Government Investigation

The disclosure of U.S. intelligence surveillance activities in Germany by the New York Times last weekend prompted a flurry of German news reports and an investigation by the German government. The government conceded Thursday that the U.S. Army has requested German agencies to monitor some civilian telephones but that this had been done legally. Since 1968, German law has required that only German agencies can undertake such wiretapping.

Spec. McDougal, also interviewed by telephone, said that he had been "very heavily interrogated" and "roughed up" by intelligence agents. He said that they had told him that "these people who you, or whoever did it, went to, are out to subvert the American Army."

He said that his military occupation specialty is that of an interrogator in Arabic, and that his present job in the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion is "case review."

Spec. McDougal is 33 years old and is from Orger, Texas.

Studies Also Scheduled

Space Walk Today Involves Repair Work

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Skylab-2 astronauts conducted a dress rehearsal today for their long-delayed space walk, now set for tomorrow.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Marine Maj. Jack R. Lousma, were to unpack a 22-by-24-foot sheet inside the 138-foot space station and practice deploying it on two 85-foot poles. The V-shaped shade will cover the parabolic window installed by the Skylab-1 astronauts after a shield was ripped off in the Skylab launch on May 14.

Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma will do the actual work tomorrow morning. They will step outside the spacecraft, orbiting 271 miles above the earth, and lock the sunshade into place atop the space laboratory.

UN in Space Is Visualized By Dobrynin

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—

Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador to the United States, visited Mission Control yesterday and predicted that "in the 21st century, United Nations meetings may be held in space."

The former UN ambassador and his wife were accompanied on the tour of the space center by space agency head Dr. James Fletcher and Mission Control director Christopher C. Kraft Jr.

Mr. Dobrynin said that he was excited about the joint U.S.-Russian manned flight, scheduled for 1975, and predicted that it would lead to international space laboratories in which many nations would participate.

GI is Accused by U.S. Army In German Wiretap Case

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (NYT)—U.S.

Army investigators have begun administrative proceedings against a soldier in an intelligence unit, accusing him of giving information on Army wiretaps on civilian telephones in Germany to "unauthorized sources," according to his lawyer in Heidelberg.

The soldier, Spec. 4 John M. McDougal, of the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion in Kaiserslautern, was interviewed and identified during the weekend by the Columbia Broadcasting System, according to Howard L. De Nike of the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee office in Heidelberg.

Mr. De Nike said his client has told CBS "that he had been asked to destroy documents which were evidence of an illegal wiretap on the attorney for Larry Johnson."

Mr. De Nike, interviewed by telephone, said that he was also the lawyer for Johnson, a black soldier who was convicted by a court-martial on charges of failing to obey orders.

Wiretap Transcripts

Transcripts obtained by The New York Times last month of wiretaps on the telephone of Tomi Schwetzer, underground press service correspondent for Liberation News Service in Heidelberg, contained reports of conversations between Mr. Schwetzer and Mr. De Nike about the Johnson trial. Mr. Schwetzer is also a consultant to the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee.

This information, Mr. De Nike said, was not disclosed by the prosecution when he made a request for any wiretaps having to do with Johnson's case at the court-martial.

The proceedings against Spec. McDougal are "to inquire into facts and circumstances surrounding the release of information to unauthorized sources," Mr. De Nike said, quoting from the papers served on his client yesterday, after his CBS interview was broadcast.

Government Investigation

The disclosure of U.S. intelligence surveillance activities in Germany by the New York Times last weekend prompted a flurry of German news reports and an investigation by the German government. The government conceded Thursday that the U.S. Army has requested German agencies to monitor some civilian telephones but that this had been done legally. Since 1968, German law has required that only German agencies can undertake such wiretapping.

Spec. McDougal, also interviewed by telephone, said that he had been "very heavily interrogated" and "roughed up" by intelligence agents. He said that they had told him that "these people who you, or whoever did it, went to, are out to subvert the American Army."

He said that his military occupation specialty is that of an interrogator in Arabic, and that his present job in the 527th Military Intelligence Battalion is "case review."

Spec. McDougal is 33 years old and is from Orger, Texas.

Studies Also Scheduled

Space Walk Today Involves Repair Work

HOUSTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Skylab-2 astronauts conducted a dress rehearsal today for their long-delayed space walk, now set for tomorrow.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Marine Maj. Jack R. Lousma, were to unpack a 22-by-24-foot sheet inside the 138-foot space station and practice deploying it on two 85-foot poles. The V-shaped shade will cover the parabolic window installed by the Skylab-1 astronauts after a shield was ripped off in the Skylab launch on May 14.

Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma will do the actual work tomorrow morning. They will step outside the spacecraft, orbiting 271 miles above the earth, and lock the sunshade into place atop the space laboratory.

Riot Is Ended At Oklahoma State Prison

Armed Units Search Grounds for Rebels

MCALISTER, Okla., Aug. 5 (AP)—Gov. David Hall said yesterday that "full order and total control" has been restored to the Oklahoma State Prison where inmates had staged an eight-day rebellion.

National guardsmen and highway patrol troopers made two sweeps of the prison yard to remove the last 700 rebellious inmates and return them to their cells. The armed force, accompanied by police dogs, met little or no resistance from the inmates who had lived for the last week in makeshift quarters built in the prison yard.

Officials said that one inmate was stabbed and critically wounded and several firebombs were thrown early yesterday. Black smoke billowed over the area later as inmates burned their shelter and firewood taken from the prison furniture plant.

Yesterday afternoon, nearly eight days to the hour after the riot began, Gov. Hall stated: "Full order and total control of the inmate population has been restored to the Oklahoma State Prison at McAlester."

Three inmates were killed in the rebellion and many were injured. More than \$20 million in property damage was done, prison officials said.

Lawrence A. Carpenter, consultant for the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, toured the prison earlier in the week and described the uprising as "unquestionably the most destructive of any riot that has ever taken place in American prisons."

Troopers and guardsmen found about 25 inmates who had managed to hide in the ruins of burned-out buildings during their second sweep of the yard yesterday.

Highway Patrol Chief Jerry Matheson said that his men would return to conduct a more thorough search with the use of tear gas in areas where convicts may still be hiding.

A tunnel was discovered that reached from a hastily constructed shelter to beyond the first of two fences on the east edge of the prison, Mr. Matheson said.

"One more night and they could have been out," he said.

Sniper Shoots 2 In Pittsburgh at Football Game

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5 (UPI)—

Police conducted a citywide search today for a sniper who shot and wounded two fans at an exhibition football game yesterday between the Pittsburgh Steelers and the Baltimore Colts.

Police said that the man posed as a State Liquor Control Board agent. Two witnesses said that the sniper was about 40 years old, wearing a white suit and had short, brown hair.

Police said that the victims were wounded when he fired from a .45-caliber pistol. The shootings occurred at halftime.

The two wounded fans were sitting in different parts of the stadium.

Twelve homicide detectives and 30 uniformed policemen joined security guards in watching the stadium. Many of the fans were unaware of the shootings and grumbled when they were asked to leave through only two exits.

Maintains Innocence

In one of them, a sergeant said he saw guardsmen stop Mr. Norman behind the stadium fence. The sergeant said, "I heard the young man say, '

No Authoritative Precedent

The procedural complexities of the constitutional case against the continuance of the Cambodian bombing have by no means clarified the basic issues involved. A Federal District Court judge ordered the bombing ended immediately, as "unauthorized and unlawful." An appeals court issued a stay against that order, and Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall upheld the stay, because of "the complexity and importance of the issues involved and the lack of authoritative precedents."

Then Justice Douglas, in spite of his recognition of the undesirability of "shopping around" for a favorable justice during a recess of the Supreme Court, vacated the stay issued by his brother justice, not as a determination of the question of constitutionality but that no more might be killed before that question was resolved. But Justice Marshall communicated with other members of the court and with their concurrence, the order to discontinue the bombing was again stayed.

Whether the United States—or Cambodia—will be the better for the fact that Congress permitted the bombing to continue until Aug. 15, instead of cutting it off earlier, is highly doubtful. Justice Douglas did not enhance the significance of the debate by his reference to a Cambodian peasant dying because he wanted socialized medicine, or for that matter, by his use of the term Cambodian caper. But the Aug. 15 cut-off was, in fact, a political decision, and the probability that Congress allowed the bombing to continue for fear of a presidential veto does not alter the nature of the decision.

No one disputes that only Congress can declare war—it says so very plainly in the Constitution. But there is ample precedent in practice for the President to initiate acts of war, and for Congress to sustain him. What was constitutionally important about the Cambodian situation is that Congress asserted, and the President, however reluctantly, accepted, its right to put an end to such acts.

It can be argued, in political terms, that the President never should have forced such an issue. But it can also be argued—and an overwhelming majority of the Supreme Court seems to agree—that when the issue was decided politically, no single judge, no single justice, had "authoritative precedents" for intervening.

It is still possible that, once the present tangle is straightened out, an authoritative legal precedent may be created if the full court reviews the circumstances under which the American participation in the Indochinese war began and was continued. By then, however, the court may well decide the question "moot"—finished for all practical purposes. And as in so many matters concerning the "reservoir of power," whether possessed by the President alone or by the President and Congress, this might be the best result.

The Vietnamese war was disastrous for the United States (and for the Indochinese) from many standpoints. But such disasters do not necessarily derive from the lack of "authoritative precedents" at law, nor can they be avoided when such precedents exist. They are political failures and bear political consequences.

Spirit of Watergate

Important as it is to determine exactly who was guilty of what wrongdoing in the Watergate scandals, Watergate's true significance concerns more than an episode of political espionage and burglary. The deeper issues go to the heart of the American people's relations with their government. The spirit of Watergate has permeated the atmosphere of the White House in which governmental power is wielded.

The Senate hearings, though still inconclusive on many details, have already demonstrated beyond doubt that the administration viewed itself as an embattled enclave threatened by sinister adversaries bent on violence and subversion. President Nixon and his top advisers translated every expression of dissent and protest into proof of horrendous conspiracies, supported and financed by foreign enemies. In that distorted light potential hecklers and demonstrators appeared not as nuisances to be held accountable under the laws for any disruption, but as an enemy army to be sought out and destroyed with the full arsenal of counter-insurgency weapons normally reserved for warfare against a foreign enemy. This is not conjecture. It is the picture openly painted by Messrs. Ehrlichman and Haldeman.

The President's palace guard feared every potential Democratic candidate, not as a challenger under the rules of the two-party system, but as a usurper of the power that had to belong to Richard Nixon for the nation's salvation. This, too, is not conjecture. John Mitchell testified that he would have gone to virtually any length in keeping the lid on the festering scandals as long as he thought Mr. Nixon's re-election required it.

Where fear is chronic, such terms as right and wrong, moral and immoral, legal and illegal lose their meaning. Convinced that the administration and the republic for which it stands were in mortal danger, the President's surrogates felt themselves empowered—indeed, duty bound—to take whatever action they deemed necessary to protect the national security as they saw it. In that climate, breaking into the office of a political enemy's psychiatrist is, as Mr. Ehrlichman emphasized, an act of national defense.

Asked whether the President might claim the right to order murder as well as burglary in the interest of national security, Mr. Ehrlichman declined to draw any firm line.

In such an atmosphere of constant and imminent danger, it ceases to be surprising that the President resorts to the secret taping of all his conversations—or that he considers himself and his designees the sole qualified judges on whether the content of those tapes corroborates or contradicts vital testimony in the investigation of political crimes. Indeed, such presidential absolutism concerning the tapes is only a pale reflection of Mr. Nixon's conviction that he alone may order American planes to bomb a neutral nation in secrecy, while assuring the American people that no such action had been taken.

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, who—as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff—ordered and concealed the secret raids on Cambodia in 1969 at Mr. Nixon's command, saw nothing wrong with these actions because nobody "with a need to know" had been deceived. Gen. Wheeler's explanation is more succinct than that of any Watergate witness. Whenever rulers have persuaded themselves that the security of their country requires them to do whatever they deem necessary, they act in secrecy and in disregard of all legal and constitutional restraints. The novel doctrine of divulging only what, in the master's view, the subjects need to know gives automatic sanction to secrecy and deception.

The spirit of Watergate finds expression in enshrining the President's view of the nation's security as conclusive in the application or withholding of governmental power. Incongruously, it also leaves plenty of room for selfish political calculation—like that reflected in the machinations that linked a promised campaign contribution by ITT with clandestine negotiations to kill antitrust proceedings against that company.

The real constitutional crisis will not be resolved and the nation's future as a free, self-governing society assured until the American people comprehend and reject the doctrine of an all-knowing White House, empowered to act in disregard of the Constitution and the laws.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Lease the Concorde

The two governments (France and Britain) which are financing the production of the aircraft should consider setting up a leasing consortium which would lease Concorde to the world's leading airlines directly. This could be at a rate which over, say, five years would cover the production cost and perhaps allow a small margin as well.

The aim would be to get as many Concorde as possible flying on the world's air routes. There is no doubt that a second generation

of supersonic airliners will follow, and that these are more likely to be genuinely commercial aircraft. The United States industry firmly intends to supply these second-generation machines, and is encouraging the airlines to wait. If an Anglo-French leasing plan for Concorde were to prove successful, the generation to follow could be European. A continuing world lead in supersonic transport aircraft might well prove to be worth \$1,065 million.

—From the Times (London).

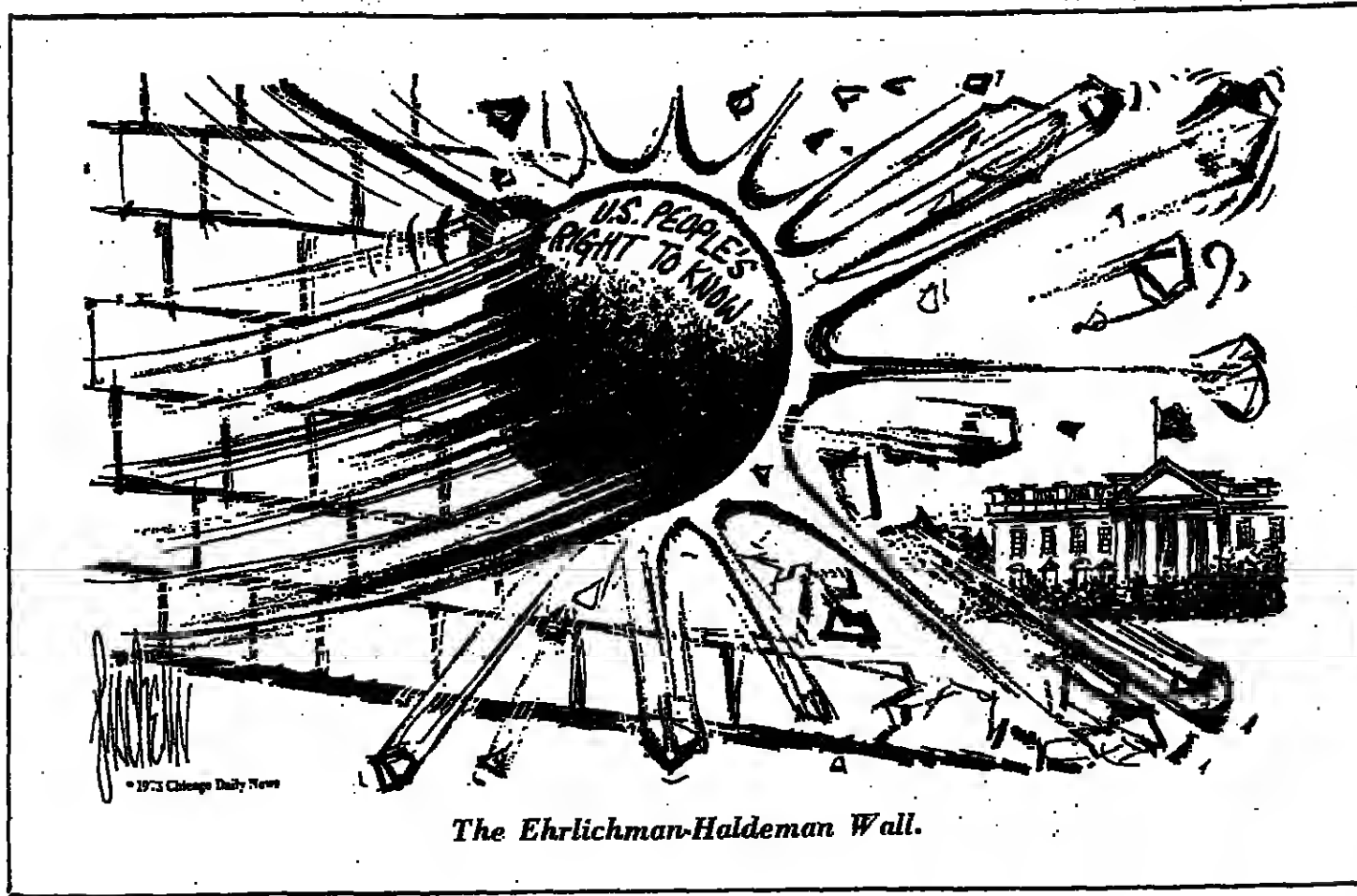
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 6, 1898
PARIS—There appears to be no end to the series of dangers threatening Spain. Our correspondent in Madrid says the Government eyes with anxiety the approaching arrival in the Peninsula of the 180,000 organized troops, embittered by defeat, that the close of the war and the loss of Spain's colonies will get at liberty. What is to be done with them? What course are they likely to take?

Fifty Years Ago

August 6, 1923
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Mourning the victim of a national tragedy made him President, but not worrying about the responsibilities startingly thrust upon him, characterized the limited activities of President Calvin Coolidge today. Until now he has performed only one official act. He proclaimed next Friday as a day of national mourning for Warren Harding. "Politics can come later," he said.



The Ehrlichman-Haldeman Wall.

Foreign Aid, Population and Poverty

By Jim Fallow

WASHINGTON—Among the criticisms made of U.S. foreign aid programs, one has the greatest potential to shake the faith of those who have traditionally supported international aid. It is the idea that, by providing help to the developing countries, we have postponed the date and diminished the chances of alleviating international poverty.

This argument rises from the observation that continued population growth will negate any conceivable economic advance in the world. No one who has had any experience in the developing world can disagree. The question becomes what to do about it.

The solution some critics have recommended is imposed necessity: until the poor countries are kicked from the nest and made to fly on their own, the argument goes, they will not take the difficult steps necessary to bring their populations under control. Implicit in this prescription is the assumption that the major barrier to population control has been an international version of the welfare ethic, which makes leaders of the poor countries prefer increased food for peace shipments to going through the bother of setting up family-planning programs.

More Than Cold-Blooded

There is more wrong with such an approach than its cold-bloodedness. Attributing the failure of population control to a weakness of will among the poor nations overlooks the more fundamental cause of the situation. Apart from a few nations—mainly in Latin America, where politicians must grapple with the Roman Catholic tradition—most poor nations have by now realized that population growth is their single most threatening problem.

And yet the critics are right to say that the efforts, in India and elsewhere, are failing, hopelessly overwhelmed by the daily increase in numbers. (India nearly abandoned its vast family-planning campaign when its planners calculated that even if all the country's doctors performed the operations full time they could not keep up with the increase in the male population.)

Why have they failed? In most cases the barrier has been poverty itself, and the culture of impoverished people. Illiterate, they cannot read instructions; superstitious, they are naturally wary of doctors and operations; living on the margin of starvation, they make the same analytic mistake their ancestors have made for generations, viewing extra children as additional manpower. Poverty also means that the supply of doctors and nurses is limited, that the means of communication are unreliable and slow, and that simple devices such as birth control pills seem prohibitively expensive.

The effect of these forces is to create an economic and educational threshold, below which no family planning campaign can succeed. If no efforts are made to raise the country above this threshold, there is simply no hope for a humane form of population control.

The population explosion will, in any case, stop—not because fewer babies will be born, but because more of them will die. One of the many difficulties with such a solution is that it admits of no improvement. If the only constraint on population is Malthusian, then any economic improvement will immediately be consumed. More people will survive and the population expand once more.

Long-Term Escape

The only long-term escape from this trap is to duplicate the "demographic shift" which has taken place in the developed nations since the industrial revolution. It will not be quick or easy to reduce birth rates in the poor countries, but it will not happen at all unless we help set the economic precedents by continuing—better, increasing—our aid.

At one time Americans might have reached the conclusion, on

national security criteria, that the deaths of 30 million human beings were none of our concern, since they took place in a country of little strategic importance. In the coming decades, national boundaries will become increasingly permeable to economic and social forces, and the welfare of world humanity may be of acute practical interest to us. Most of the forces that will shape our lives in the next few years—resource shortages, environmental stresses, the third-world conflicts that will seem more threatening if atomic weapons spread—will compel us

to define our welfare in global rather than in purely national terms.

Admittedly moral convictions cannot be argued, but they can be felt strongly. Is it not immoral to let 30 million Indians die when it is within our capacity to prevent it? Although it is hard to remember in this year of the big meat panic, per capita consumption of meat in this country is still rising. If we each ate only as much meat as we did in 1940—hardly an era of famine in the land—the remaining protein could go far toward meeting protein

deficits elsewhere. We have, moreover, been holding 50 million acres of our farm land out of production as part of our national farm policy. The sacrifices involved in reducing meat consumption or subsidizing the farmers so they can send the extra grain overseas have not traditionally been forthcoming from rich nations, but the alternatives seem to me less palatable.

Mr. Fallow, an editor for the magazine *Washington*, has lived in West Africa. He wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

Letters

Ebullient Yugoslavs

I am surprised that a veteran Belgrade band like Cy Sultberger should seem to have forgotten one paramount factor about the Yugoslavs (How Strong a Half-Way House, IFT Aug. 1). Whatever else might happen after Tito is no more at the helm, the nation overflows with joy and hope or attempts to interfere or interfere by outsiders would unite the country. Nationalism would take second place and Yugoslavia would—if finally there was nothing else for it—fight. The Russians—who have acknowledged Belgrade's right to its own "road to socialism" though obviously they do not accept it—are well aware of this.

There are enough examples in Yugoslavia's history. In 1941, the nation overthrew the government which tried to tie it to the Axis and forced Hitler into precipitate invasion, though betrayal had gone too far and its resistance was foredoomed.

The further wartime record speaks for itself. In 1948, the country showed what it was prepared to do against Stalin. No one who was there through that summer and the following year—as was this writer—doubted what the answer would have been if the tanks poised just over the borders in Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria had entered. Maybe it was as well that Stalin was ill advised that he had "only to shake the tree" and Tito would fall like an over-ripe apple since Yugoslavia was the single nation in no great haste to fight. But that Tito and the people would have done so was beyond doubt; and, as the years passed, the will to resist grew stronger and acquired the material strengths as well.

History repeated itself elsewhere in 1968 when the Czechs stepped out of line but with a different denouement. This time, the Russians did intervene militarily, knowing, one suspects, their history and the vast difference of spirit and temperament between the patient, cultured Czechs and Tito's ebullient, passionately independent people.

One saw then how national rivalries in Yugoslavia, already cooking up to the turbulent period touched off in Croatia in 1971, were immediately subordinated to a feeling of unity against a common danger. The threat passed and the Yugoslavs, true to form, resumed their domestic, family arguments.

In Czechoslovakia in 1968, substantial Pro-Soviet forces within the party were never finally eliminated and were on hand when the time came. Pro-Soviet elements in Yugoslavia who today might seek to "nourish" inter-republican disputes are negligible, probably more so than the 10,000 hard-nosed party old-timers Tito wisely locked up in 1948.

Croat "separatism"? Recently I encountered a group of Croatian engineers going home for a holiday from East Germany where their firm is engaged on a construction job. They were qualified men in the late thirties, not party members, and—to put it mildly—they were not enthusiastic about the "quality" of life in East Germany.

Were they "Croat nationalists"? "I suppose so," one said and they laughed, "but we are also Yugoslavs. Yugoslavia is an open country."

It is that, more than anything else—and I am sure Mr. Sultberger agrees—and the Yugoslavs' own freedom of travel, etc., which, whatever its squabbles within, seem to insure a united Yugoslavia if any outsider tries meddling even after Tito has gone.

ERIC BOURNE.

Misleading

Hedrick Smith, in "East Bloc Goes Its On-Soviet Way" (IFT, July 30), makes at least one point which is quite misleading. He describes "an East Berlin supermarket and department store on the Alexanderplatz, that could pass easily in Atlanta." Last month, I happened to take a closer look at the goods and prices at this store. Whatever exchange rate or cost-of-living index is considered, the offerings were generally of poor quality and depressingly high in price. In Atlanta, this particular store would not attract one single customer—even if the dollar were equivalent to six DDR marks.

HENRY L. MASON
Wassenaar, the Netherlands.

Support

Thank you for publishing the splendid communication from Mr. E.H. Hecht, (Letters, July 31) with whose views I am completely in accord. Too many letters you have printed are obviously from Nixon haters among the draft dodgers, school dropouts, flower children and other characters currently floating around Europe, who see President Nixon as the only obstacle to instant amnesty for deserters, legalization of marijuana, and abortion upon demand at taxpayers' expense, plus a full package of other free benefits.

The Watergate build-up is an artificial "crisis," a frightening illustration of the damage to a great country which can result when envious, self-seeking politicians join forces with irresponsible, power-hungry newspaper owners and their hatchet men. Hate and anger have been kindled and violent polarization among Americans encouraged; with incalculable long-range results.

CHARLES V. MONTAGUE
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

German High Court

The otherwise excellent article by Mr. J. Goldsborough (IFT, July 30)—"A Watergate Could Occur in Europe But Not in U.S."—has one serious error. He stated that in none of the European countries "does a high court exist with the implied power of the U.S. Supreme Court to decide on the ultimate constitutionality of laws."

Such a high court exists in West Germany, called the Federal Constitutional Court. It is the highest court and is separate from the regular German court

system. Not only does this Constitutional Court have the power to rule on the constitutionality of laws, but it also has the power to decide constitutional conflicts among the various German federal and Länder (state) entities, decide complaints about the violation of basic rights of individuals, outlaw anti-democratic parties (a neo-Nazi group and one of the two Communist parties have been outlawed), impeach the president, and others. The court consists of 12 members for life drawn from the German court system and partly of law professors or lawyers appointed for eight-year terms.

Half of the 16 members of the Constitutional Court are elected by a special committee of the Bundestag staffed in proportion to the political makeup of the Bundestag. The other half is elected by the Bundesrat (Federal Council). The Federal Constitutional Court has functioned circumspectly in a liberal manner since its establishment in 1951. It has made many important decisions for Germany, some of which have established new constitutional rules.

FRANCIS D. PITRELLA
Rheinbach, West Germany.

'Bleeding Hearts'

In his letter to the editors "Bleeding Hearts" (Aug. 2), Mr. Sid Bernstein demonstrates an ignorance of economics and international trade. Had he prepared his homework, he would have learned that Americans living abroad perform a useful and important task for their country.

Like it or not, foreign trade is here to stay and subsidiaries of American companies are needed abroad to compete in a growing world market. Americans living overseas watch over these investments, train local nationals to use modern and efficient methods, and generally act as ambassadors of goodwill in a much better way than many diplomats and U.S. military personnel.

Mr. Bernstein mentioned in his letter that the profits of U.S. companies abroad do not go back to the American people but remain in the treasuries of foreign companies who manipulate them against the American economy. This is an apparent reference to the continuing weakness of the dollar, which is not due to profits retained by American subsidiaries abroad, but to a lack of confidence in our currency because of gross mismanagement of our government, for which any executive in private industry would have been fired long ago.

MARCEL G. SPAULDING.
Paris.

Nixon's Critical Decisions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The big question here now is how President Nixon can govern the country until 1977, and much depends on how he approaches this critical task of reconciliation in the next few months.

The plan now is for him to make a major speech to the nation, probably between the twelfth and fifteenth of this month, and shortly after that he will probably have to respond to a decision by the Supreme Court on whether to hand over relevant parts of his Watergate tapes, if so ordered by the highest judicial body in the land.

Right now the outlook for reconciliation is not good. The Congress is on the hunt not only for facts about the Watergate but about the President's houses, and the President is not in a compromising mood.

Toast to Tanaka

His view of the Watergate hearings was expressed not only in his refusal to hand over the tapes dealing with criminal charges, but in his toast to Premier Tanaka of Japan the other evening in the White House.

He and Premier Tanaka, he said, were "total friends and cooperators for peace," and then he added: "So let others spend their time on such vicious, murky, unpatriotic little things." This was not the first time that he complained about those "wallowing" in trivialities, and of course the same attitude has been dramatized in the Watergate testimony of Haldeman and Ehrlichman, who seem even now to think they did nothing wrong and even insist on reading moral lectures to the Congress.

This is obviously not the way to reconciliation. The current White House line is that the Ervin committee and the press are out to "get" the President, and that the President is just biding his time until the Watergate committee breaks for the summer recess when his "counter-offensive" will begin, and that even if the Supreme Court orders him to hand over testimony from his White House tapes, he would not obey such an order.

Fortunately, other voices in the administration are expanding more moderate themes. In a speech here the other night, Henry Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, remarked that foreign policy was "an expression of the collective spirit and common aspirations of the entire nation. . . . Foreign policy is, and must be, the expression of a national and not a partisan purpose. . . ."

"The consensus that sustained our international participation," Kissinger added, "is in danger of being exhausted. It must be replaced. We are in a time of turmoil and exhaustion by effort. . . . There can be no moratorium in the quest for a peaceful world. And as we pursue that quest, we will need to draw upon the country's best minds, no matter what their partisan political persuasion—not on a bipartisan but on a non-partisan basis. . . ."

Two Approaches

Here are two quite different approaches to the present crisis and it is fairly obvious that there is little chance of restoring a nonpartisan foreign policy if the President is going to blame the Congress for whatever happens in Indochina, mounts a counter-offensive against the Ervin committee, and defies any order of the Supreme Court about any criminal evidence in the White House tapes.

How is the President to govern effectively in the face of these problems? Foreign governments have to know whom they are dealing with in Washington, and have some confidence that the President's decisions are going to be supported on Capitol Hill, and this confidence is not likely to be available in the foreseeable future.

For the present investigation and court cases have to go on, and even if they irritate the President, he can only make a bad situation intolerable by reacting in anger to the Ervin committee and to court decisions on the tapes.

Fortunately, Mel Laird and some of the other aides are urging caution on the President before he has to make his speech and to react to the Supreme Court's decision, but the root of the trouble is still that, like Haldeman and Ehrlichman, he thinks he has done nothing wrong, and tends to regard any concession to the Congress as a confession of guilt.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman	John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairman	Katharine Graham
	Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher	Robert T. MacDonald
Editor	Murray M. Wines
Managing Editor	George W. Bates
By Telegram, Assistant Managing Editor	

International Herald Tribune S.A., 20 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, France. Tel.: 235-25-00. Telex: 25150 Herald. Paris Cable: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer.
© 1973 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Obituaries

Jazz Guitarist Eddie Condon, Advocate of Unscored Music

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Eddie Condon, 67, a jazz guitarist who performed with and led many of the outstanding music groups of the last 50 years, died yesterday.

He was hospitalized two days after his final public appearance at the Newport in New York Jazz Festival in Carnegie Hall July 5. Although he was considered one of the finest left-handed jazz guitarists, it was his proud boast that he had never taken a solo. In fact, he submerged himself so successfully in groups that musicians played at all, but just went through the motions.

If his attitude as a guitarist was retiring, he more than made up for it as a talker. In 1927, he talked his way into his first recording date, taking several of his musician friends in Chicago with him and thereby establishing what has become known as "Chicago-style" jazz.

Despite his unassuming manner on the bandstand, jazz critics in the 1930s found him playing a model of what a guitar should contribute to a rhythm section. Eugene Passafiume, a Frenchman who was one of the first internationally recognized jazz critics, wrote in his book, "Le Jazz Hot," that "few musicians have so much to give to a hot orchestra as Eddie, with his metronomically regular rhythm which induces 'super swing'."

That praise, however, did not prevent Mr. Condon from taking umbrage at other, less complimentary remarks on jazz made by Mr. Passafiume when he visited the United States in 1938.

"He's a game guy, coming over here and telling us how to play jazz," Mr. Condon said of the French writer. "We don't go over to France and tell them how to jump on a grape, do we?"

In the mid-1920s, he played with trumpeter Bix Beiderbecke and associated with a group of youngsters who also were interested in jazz—Bud Freeman, Jimmy McPartland, Benny Goodman, Muggsy Spanier, George Wettling, Joe Sullivan and Frank Teschemacher.

In 1927, he had his first success as an advocate of unscored small-band jazz. "Jazz cannot be scored," he declared. His statement caused some major musicians, including Red McKenzie, to challenge Mr. Condon to reproduce some of the famous jazz numbers of the day without planned scoring.

Mr. Condon brought together a dozen friends the following day and they played for Mr. McKenzie, who was so impressed that he used his influence to get them a recording session, from which they established Chicago-style jazz.

"The musicians in our band have only two rules," Mr. Condon said. "Sboos must be worn in the stand, and anybody who fails off must get back under his own power."

In 1946, he opened his own club on West Third Street, which he characterized as "Town Hall with a jukebox." In 1957, he moved the club to East 86th Street.

Despite his lifelong devotion to unscored music played by a small band, he did not like be-bop or progressive jazz. Once when a waiter in his club dropped a tray of dishes, he admonished: "Boys, none of that progressive stuff in here, please."

His friends often expressed concern about his drinking, for which he always had a jocular reply. "For a bad hangover," he once prescribed "the juice of two quarts of whiskey." And once his wife typed a list of his musician friends who had died of liver trouble. After glancing at it, he said, "There's a drummer missing," and handed the list back to her.

Elias Venezis

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Elias Venezis, 69, Greek author, playwright and member of the Greek Academy, died Friday night of cancer.

Born Elias Mellos in Kydonies in Asia Minor, Mr. Venezis was sent by the Turkish authorities as a teen-ager to labor camps in Anatolia. He was among the few who survived the experience and he described it in his first book, "Number 31328." That book was followed by "Aegean Land" and "Calamity," also describing the life of the Greek inhabitants of Asia Minor who were expelled from their lands after the war of 1922 between Greece and Turkey.

During the occupation of Greece, he was arrested by the Nazis and imprisoned as a hostage in Athens. He depicted this experience in his play "Block C."

Tania Balachova

ALENCON, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—Tania Balachova, 71, Russian-born French stage and screen actress, died yesterday, a few days after completing a film with Italian actor Marcello Mastroianni.

Born in Leningrad, then St. Petersburg, in 1902, she studied dramatic art at the Brussels Royal Conservatory and won a first prize there in 1925. She later settled in France, where she appeared in more than 40 Paris stage productions and established her own drama school.

Antonios Mexis

ATHENS, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Antonios Mexis, 58, retired colonel and deputy minister for social affairs, died yesterday of a heart attack, the government announced.

Col. Mexis was one of the most

Water of N.Y. Spa May Cause Cancer; Drink Limit Is Set

By David Bird

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (UPI)—People who have been drinking the mineral waters of Saratoga Springs for years, in the belief that it was good for their health, are now being warned not to drink more than one glassful a week on the grounds that the water could cause cancer.

For almost two years, since New York State Health Department researchers found that waters from the famed springs contained up to four times the recommended top limit of radium, the springs have displayed signs saying that the radiation from the radium could be harmful to health if used continuously.

But since then, additional studies have indicated that dangers may be associated with much lower levels of radium and much stricter warning signs are about to replace the earlier ones at the spa, north of Albany in upstate New York.

Lester Nimsler, superintendent of the Saratoga Spa State Park, said that the new signs being

Separatists End Sit-In Protest at Swiss Embassy

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—The Belgian authorities have released 29 young French-speaking separatists from Switzerland's Jura region, who surrendered to police yesterday after a 22-hour occupation of the Swiss Embassy here.

A police spokesman said that the militant group was freed after an identity check and several hours of interrogation.

Earlier yesterday, about 30 separatists from the Jura seized a police station for more than three hours in Delémont, in northern Switzerland. They left the building after being told that police reinforcements were on the way. They had occupied the building in order to secure the release of five Belgians, detained after helping 29 Jura separatists to occupy the Belgian Embassy in Bern for more than an hour yesterday.

The Belgians later were released by the Swiss.

Members of the "Belier" (battering ram) separatist movement said that they took over the Belgian Embassy to spotlight the demand by the French-speaking Catholic minority in the Canton of Bern for an autonomous Jura region within the Swiss Confederation.

3 Youths Sought In Manx Blaze That Killed 50

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, Aug. 5 (UPI)—Twenty-five detectives have arrived on the Isle of Man to join a hunt for three youths suspected of starting the Summerland fire that killed at least 50 persons.

Police said that 49 persons were still missing.

Police are seeking three youths aged about 16, who were seen acting "suspiciously" near a miniature golf where the fire started.

The Summerland center, a seven-story building with walls and ceiling covered with transparent plastic sheets, was crowded with about 2,000 British and Irish vacationers when it caught fire Thursday night.

The fire spread in a matter of minutes, consuming the whole building, trapping some of those inside and sending the rest fleeing in panic. The building cost £2 million and opened two years ago.

Austria Forces Down Turkish Troop Plane

VIENNA, Aug. 5 (UPI)—A Turkish troop carrier was forced to land at Innsbruck airport today after it violated neutral Austria's airspace, a Ministry of Defense spokesman said.

The plane was forced down by an Austrian jet fighter after being spotted by radar as it entered Austria from Italy, the spokesman said. All military aircraft must have permission to overfly Austria, the spokesman said.

The plane, carrying 30 Turkish soldiers to NATO bases in the Netherlands, was allowed to continue its flight.

An Austrian Rightist Party Heads Off Anti-Semite Row

VIENNA, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—Austria's smallest political party has headed off a potentially explosive national issue by disavowing a party official who said publicly that he disliked Jews.

The statement was made at an embarrassing time for the Freedom party, whose leaders are being quietly courted as future coalition partners by Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. His ancestry is Jewish but he says he is an agnostic.

The Freedom party, which could have a balance of power in the next elections in 1976, has strong rightist traditions and many ex-Nazis as members but is striving for a more liberal outlook.

The party's attempt to change its image was endangered briefly when the deputy leader of its Vienna branch, Hans Klement, said that he would oppose a coalition between the Freedom party and Mr. Kreisky's governing Socialists on racial grounds.

"My upbringing and my basic attitudes would not permit it," Mr. Klement was quoted as having said in a magazine interview. "I don't think I can leap over my own past."

Admits Some 'Antipathy'

Mr. Klement, 63, who was a non-commissioned officer in the German Army in World War II, denied he was anti-Semitic but said that the ideological "model" which I have built for myself is essentially different from what exists today.

He admitted feeling a "certain subconscious antipathy" toward Mr. Kreisky because of Mr. Kreisky's background.

Mr. Klement was also quoted as having pleaded for a "certain tolerance" in public attitudes toward Nazi concentration camps because, he said, "such concentration camps also existed on the other side."

For many Austrians, the interview was also disquieting because it evoked tarnished concepts of a Germanic Austria. Mr. Klement said that the idea of an Austrian nation was absurd.

While such views still exist in Austria they are rarely mentioned in print. Austrians generally prefer to forget the welcome given by many citizens when Hitler enforced the country's union with Germany in 1938.

Freedom party leaders declared that Mr. Klement had spoken for himself alone, but stopped short of public censure, apparently to avoid alienating old rightist party members. Officials termed Mr. Klement a relic of the party's old guard.

But the party leadership discreetly persuaded Mr. Klement to retire, and less than a week after the controversial interview was published he announced his "free and voluntary" resignation from his Vienna post.

The party leader, Friedrich Peter, himself a wartime Nazi officer, sought to play down the incident, saying that there were old-timers in all parties who had trouble adjusting to current ideas. Other party spokesmen said that they "decisively rejected" any anti-Semitic tendencies and that racial ideas were incompatible with the party program.

The Freedom party has only 10



Bruno Kreisky

seats in the parliament compared with the Socialists' 93 and the conservative People's party's 80, but it has made gains at the expense of both parties in local elections.

Mr. Kreisky maintains friendly relations with the party as a safeguard in case he loses his absolute majority in the 1976 elections and needs minority support to stay in power.

Explosion Damages Villa of Moravia

PREOGNE, Italy, Aug. 5 (AP)—A small bomb explosion last night damaged the villa of Italian writer Alberto Moravia in this sea resort near Rome.

Mr. Moravia, a leftist, was not at the villa at the time of the explosion. Police said that they believed the bomb was planted by ultra-rightist terrorists. No body was hurt. Damage to the house was light.

Army-Police Post Is Stoned After Belfast Protest March

BELFAST, Aug. 5 (Reuters)—British troops fired rubber bullets today to disperse a mob of about 250 youths who broke away from a demonstration and stoned an army and police post.

The incident occurred as 2,000 persons were ending a march through Catholic areas of West Belfast to protest the detention without trial of persons suspected of republican guerrilla activities.

The march was part of a campaign to mark the second anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial in this British province, where more than 850 persons have died in four years of sectarian violence.

The march was organized by the newly formed Political Hostages Release Committee. Many demonstrators carried banners of the Sinn Fein organization, political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Protest for Prisoners

Some marchers also called for the release of Michael Farrell and Anthony Canavan, jailed leaders of the leftist People's Democracy movement. The two are in the fifth week of a hunger strike, but their health is said to be satisfactory.

Mr. Farrell and Mr. Canavan are serving sentences of eight and six months respectively for leading an earlier protest march into the city center despite a government ban.

Today's march kept well away from central Belfast.

When young marchers first attempted to stone the Springfield Road police and army post, they were stopped by march stewards.

However, the youths returned after the demonstration had passed the building. They hurled bricks and bottles, but dispersed after the rubber bullets were fired.

Last night, guerrillas launched a mortar attack on an army post in Lurgan, west of Belfast, after a day of shootings and bombings around Northern Ireland.

Pave shells were fired in Lurgan but all fell short of their target, and no one was hurt.

In Belfast, troops patrolling near the city's Royal Victoria Hospital in the Catholics' Falls Road district came under fire from snipers and shot back, but there were no casualties.

In the city center, fire bombs were found in two shops but neither ignited and they were dismantled by troops.

In Londonderry, a shop and a post office were blown up last night. There were no injuries.

In the Irish Republic, a 17-year-old Belfast youth was seriously injured when troops mowing a roadblock opened fire as he jumped out of a car and ran toward nearby woods.

Roadblocks had been set up to catch raiders who escaped with \$15,000 after killing a man in a Dublin payroll robbery Friday. Police suspect the robbers were members of the IRA and might try to flee to a Catholic area in Northern Ireland.

Queen Returns to U.K.

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth II and the duke of Edinburgh returned here yesterday from the Commonwealth conference in Ottawa.



Chase's Moscow Office makes complex East-West trade a little less complex.

Let's face it. The evolving East-West trade situation is still taking shape. But it's important for everybody that it operate smoothly.

Because trade between Russia and the U.S. could reach billions of dollars a year within five years.

And because so many businesses are looking for opportunities to sell or buy there.

So Chase became the only U.S. bank with an office in Moscow.

Now you can get banking insights on developing business relationships in the Soviet Union direct from our Moscow office. And, of course, you can get rapid answers for your import-export questions.

With the growing pace with which important, yet complicated, opportunities are opening up, we thought it time to put a senior

Chase banker right in the center of this market.

In addition to our Moscow office, we have another in Vienna for dealings in Eastern Europe. Both of them are backed by a specialized New York staff and by the international resources and information network of the entire bank.

Our Moscow representative can be contacted at: Metropol Hotel, 1 Karl Marx Square, Room 227, Moscow, U.S.S.R. Tel: 223-62-27.

From 1 Karl Marx Square to 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, we're international money experts with a knack for making good sense out of confusing East-West trade talk.

In an increasingly complex financial world, you have a friend at Chase Manhattan.



The Multinational Giants: A World Monetary Villain?

By Sidney M. Robbins
and Robert B. Stobaugh

NEW YORK—Like Janus, the Roman god, the multinational enterprise is often viewed as having two faces.

One is benign, reflecting its contribution to international economic growth and stability; the other is malignant, reflecting a policy of self-aggrandizement that may upset delicate economic balances among the nations of the world.

The two devaluations of the dollar, combined with a subsequent decline in its exchange rate, raise questions about the role of multinational enterprises in affecting currency relationships. Which face do they wear in this important area?

The lack of data prevents a certain answer, but reasonable surmises can be made on the basis of available evidence.

One fact at least is clear. The multinational enterprises carry a big monetary bat that could be used with powerful results if these enterprises were to act in concert. And given that they talk to the same few bankers, concerted action is highly possible.

The 300 or so American companies that qualify for the title "multinational" have more than \$25 billion in cash or near-cash items such as Treasury bills, part of which is held abroad.

In addition, the companies have abroad perhaps another \$100 billion of inventory and accounts receivable. Although these assets are needed to run day-to-day business, they can be used as collateral to raise funds that in turn can be shifted across national boundaries.

The liquid assets of all non-American multinational enterprises are about the same as those of the American multinational concerns.

These huge resources overshadow the central reserves of any nation. The five nations with the largest reserves are West Germany, with about \$31 billion; Japan, with \$16 billion; the United States, with \$14 billion; France, with \$12 billion; and Britain, with \$7 billion.

Large-scale, short-term flights of capital ordinarily come about because of expected currency changes rather than interest-rate differentials.

When such movements occur, it is difficult to ascertain the proportion attributable to so-called currency speculation and that attributable to the defensive efforts of multinational companies seeking protection for the purchasing power of their liquid assets.

But if all the multinational enterprises simultaneously decided to move all their funds held as cash and marketable securities and not being used in their day-to-day operations into just one

or two countries, there would be a huge increase in the reserves of the countries receiving the flows.

Effect on Reserves

For example, if all debt owed to the parent companies in the United States by foreign affiliates were paid immediately, the central reserves of the United States would triple. Conversely, such flows could deplete a considerable portion of the central reserves of even the biggest countries.

Based on extensive interviews and examinations of company records, we find that the concept of a profit-maximizing multinational enterprise moving large amounts of funds to exploit currency weaknesses is exaggerated. More realistically, the world of multinational enterprises is composed of different types that act in different ways.

The relatively small concerns (those with less than \$100 million annual sales by foreign units) do little in the way of moving money. They have neither the experience nor the staff necessary to manage such moves.

An intermediate-sized group of companies (\$100 million to \$500 million in annual sales by foreign units) tends to be the most vigorous in movements of funds.

They are experienced enough to know what to do, and their systems are not so complex as to prevent headquarters from coordinating actions on a worldwide basis.

These companies engage in two principal types of monetary activities. First, by changing the timing of payments on intercompany accounts, they create leads and lags in the international flow of funds that have the same effect on nations' central bank reserves as does shifting funds.

Direct Action

Their second category of actions is more direct—they move cash either by depositing in or borrowing from banks in different countries or by making loans to or repaying loans from other members of the multinational family (that is, so-called "intercompany loans").

But the large enterprises, those with really big financial clout, seem to adopt for extensive use of such actions. Generally, their management practices is to work through rules that permit operations to be conducted without constant headquarters surveillance and which, incidentally, make detailed coordination of financial objectives difficult.

For example, one company whose records we have studied had a negative net working capital in the four years prior to the devaluation of the British pound in 1967, thus insuring that it did not suffer a writedown in asset values when the pound

was devalued. Any loss in assets would be automatically offset by a reduction in local liabilities denominated in the same money as the assets.

For the three years after the pound's devaluation, the policy was reversed and the net working capital denominated in sterling was positive.

Since it was believed that there was little risk of an asset writedown, no sterling loans were incurred to offset the sterling assets. This policy resulted in reducing interest costs because funds could be borrowed outside Britain where money was available more cheaply.

No Rules

However, when a currency comes under attack the rules are thrown out of the window. Judging from our studies, the multinational companies don't start the attacks.

There are plenty of other holders of funds to do that—some \$130 billion in the Euro-currency markets (that is, non-residents with foreign currency positions in European banks), the big multinational banks that have mushroomed foreign branches in recent years, Middle East moguls who are accustomed to dealing in many currencies.

But once an attack under way becomes so strong that a change in the value of a currency with a fixed exchange rate is apparent, the multinational companies, afraid of being stranded with an evaporating treasure, jump aboard the boat of currency moves. Their movement of funds contributes to the inability of nations to defend fixed exchange rates.

Some financial executives argue that such actions are healthy because they force a movement to get its exchange rates into line with market forces. Virtually all American multinational enterprises gained experience in dealing with changing currency values as a result of the sterling devaluation of 1967; the upward revaluations of the West German mark and Japanese yen, and the dollar devaluations of 1971 and 1973.

More Activity

Partly because of these experiences, they are moving more money now than they did a few years ago, and some financial executives have begun to promote the idea of the corporate treasurer's office becoming a "profit center" in which the gains and losses from foreign-exchange transactions would be tabulated and the net results disclosed.

In fact, reported profits on this basis give an incomplete picture, because a fundamental function of the financial executive is to raise funds, which necessarily means incurring a cost.

No company to our knowledge

The huge financial resources of the multinational giants by far overshadow the currency reserves of individual nations.



keeps sufficiently detailed records to be able to determine whether the actions it took were more profitable than all other reasonable alternatives.

In our opinion, the financial executives were able to make easy exchange gains when the currencies were supported at a fixed exchange rate by various governments. These executives could hardly afford not to play the game when the house insured that the players must win—and that's exactly what governments do when they support a fixed exchange rate.

The floating exchange rates have changed the rules by no longer making it a cinch to win. Thus, despite their increased

monetary activity, the multinational corporations probably have caused little of the selling pressure against the dollar in the floating market, but neither have they supported it. They have followed a wait-and-see attitude, continuing to conduct intercompany transactions pretty much on a business-as-usual basis.

To be sure, when facing the need for a strong currency, they have sold dollars for future delivery to remove uncertainty concerning possible subsequent changes in the value of the dollar related to the other currency.

Although such transactions appear to be on the rise, they are often limited by various governmental restrictions and char-

acteristically represent routine business operations rather than speculation or deliberate attacks on the dollar.

Much more facile in this area and more prone to take speculative positions are the big multinational banks whose traders are sensitive to the changing tides of currency relations.

What about the future? The viability of the floating rate is still in doubt and its survival will depend to a large extent on the degree to which movements in exchange rates prove to be stabilizing or destabilizing.

We are skeptical about any major agreements being reached on principles of currency reform at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund scheduled for September in Nairobi, Kenya. There are simply too many disagreements among the nations, each zealous in protecting its own self-interests.

Floating

A system of international monetary cooperation is not likely to grow from the seeds of economic nationalism. Accordingly, at least in the foreseeable future, currency floats probably will continue, particularly since government and private officials are learning to conduct their business under these conditions without the pressures of recurring monetary crises.

As multinational managers improve their ability to move funds through their intercompany links, however, governments are likely to become apprehensive about these transfers and seek controls on short-term capital movements. In these circumstances, the pendulum will swing back and the multinational enterprises will find themselves shackled in their ability to protect against currency changes.

Dr. Robbins is professor of finance at Columbia University's Graduate School of Business and Dr. Stobaugh is professor of business administration at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. They are joint authors of "Money in the Multinational Enterprise: A Study in Financial Policy," published this year by Basic Books, New York. This article was written for The New York Times.

Blacks Vs. Blacks Who Kills Whom In New York City

By David Burnham

NEW YORK (NYT)—A black resident of New York City is eight times more likely to be murdered than a white resident of the city, a computer analysis of police records indicates.

A second key finding of the study is that in slightly more than four out of five New York homicides, the killer and his victim are of the same race.

The study of who kills whom in New York City was made by The New York Times on the basis of a sampling of every 19th homicide arrest report and related documents compiled by police here during 1971, the last year for which complete records were available when the study was begun.

Computer Used

A Times computer was used to correlate the race, age and sex of both the killer and the victim and to develop tables that draw more detailed portraits of homicide in New York than previously have been available.

Some of the highlights of the study are the following: ● Crime rates projected from the sampling indicate that 48 every 100,000 black New Yorkers were homicide victims in 1971, 27 compared with 26 of every 100,000 Hispanic residents and 8 of every 100,000 white residents.

● Of the sampling of victims, 50 percent were black, 24 percent were Hispanic, 22 percent were white or other and 4 percent were unrecorded. Of those arrested for homicide, 60 percent were black, 25 percent were Hispanic and 15 percent were white.

● Where the race of the victim and killer was known, 48 percent of the sampled homicides were black against black, 21 percent black against Hispanic and 13 percent white against white. The intraracial homicides accounted for 82 percent of the total.

● Eighteen percent of the homicides crossed racial lines—a percent blacks and Hispanics killing whites, 4 percent whites and Hispanics killing blacks and 4 percent whites and blacks killing Hispanics. Because of the sample size, statisticians say the small percentages are less exact than the large ones.

● Both the murdered and the murderers were found to be overwhelmingly male. According to police records, 81 percent of victims and 87 percent of those arrested for homicide in New York City were men.

● The largest single group of murder victims—26 percent—were 30 to 39 years old. The largest group of those arrested for homicide—34 percent—were 20 to 29 years old.

The New York Times initiated the computer project more than a year ago to examine the rapid rise in murder. In 1968, the homicide murder increased 61 percent in 1968 through 1971. In New York City, it increased 59 percent from 1968 through 1971. For the first six months of this year homicides continued to increase with 11.6 percent more than in the same period last year.

Difficult Questions

The political debate has rarely attempted to answer the difficult questions of why the amount and rate of homicide has increased during the last decade and why the black homicide rate is considerably higher than the rate found among whites and Hispanics.

Other than the often cited explanation of the increasing availability of lethal weapons—New York police officers seized five thousand handguns in 1972, more than they did in 1963—even the experts are unable to agree on a single explanation.

In an essay entitled "Why Blacks Killed Blacks," Dr. Alvin Poussaint, a black psychiatrist, restated the theory that the economic and social frustrations of a sharply segregated society and the pressures of poverty might lead to violent acts against the first available target.

Dr. Marvin Wolfgang, director of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania, an expert on homicide, cites the different but not incompatible theories that some low-income groups in the United States have a culture of violence that results in the sharply varying rates of homicide.

In addition to noting the race, age and sex of who killed whom, the Times study provided other insights into murder in New York City.

● The most frequently used murder weapon was the gun, used in 47 percent of the sample cases. Knives were used in 35 percent of the cases, physical force, such as strangling, in 9 percent, and blunt instrument in 4 percent. Other methods accounted for remaining 5 percent.

● Thirty-eight percent of the slayings occurred on the street, 35 percent in apartments, 11 percent in hallways, 10 percent in commercial establishments and 6 percent in other places.

● The relationship between the victim and the killer could be determined from police records in 59 percent of the cases. But the sample cases where such information was available, 25 percent of the homicides involved a stranger killing a stranger, 26.3 percent seemed to involve acquaintances, 17 percent involved persons who were related, 15 percent involved husbands and wives, 12.5 percent involved people living together and the balance involved of relationship.

This breakdown did not agree with a recent New York Police Department study that suggested that the proportion of homicide involving strangers was increasing in the city and now stood at about 50 percent of the total. However, Inspector John Bonner, former commander of the crime-analysis unit, said he felt the department assessment of the relationship between the victim and the murderer was based on inadequate information.

Although there was little information in the police records at the occupation of the murder victims, the documents did give a picture of the work background of those arrested for homicide: 39 percent were unemployed, 34 percent said they were laborers, 10 percent they were students, 7 percent were housewives, 5 percent were truck or bus drivers, 1 percent were businessmen and 4 percent were not recorded.

In an overwhelming number of the cases—75.5 percent—only one person was arrested in a killing. In 12.8 percent of the cases, were arrested; in 4.3 percent, three were arrested; and in 7.4 percent, four or more were arrested.

The largest proportion of homicides occurred in the late evening and early morning hours and during the weekends. Looked at four-hour segments, 25 percent occurred between midnight and 4 a.m.; 10 percent between 4 a.m. and 8 a.m.; 8 percent between 8 a.m. and noon; 10 percent between noon and 4 p.m.; 20 percent between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.; and 27 percent between 8 p.m. and midnight.

By day of the week, 25 percent of the homicides occurred Saturdays, 18 percent on Sundays, 9 percent on Mondays, 11 percent on Tuesdays, 8 percent on Wednesdays and Thursdays and 21 percent on Fridays.

Chicago Homicide Rise

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (UPI)—A total of 486 persons were murdered in Chicago during the first 6 1/2 months of 1973, a nearly 35 percent increase over the same period for 1972, police statistics showed.

There were 486 homicides in 1973 compared to 361 for the same period in 1972, an increase of 34.6 percent. Police recorded 887 rapes, up 4.5 percent, 6,784 cases of sex assault, up 12.8 percent, 13,891 robberies, up 14.8 percent, 24,081 larcenies, up 26.8 percent, 47,851 thefts, down 0.1 percent and 15 auto thefts, up 19.1 percent.

Can the U.S. Afford an All-Out War on Cancer?

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—A short sentence President Nixon spoke two years ago has achieved a certain immortality in the minds of men and women who are fighting mankind's war against cancer: "To the extent money is needed it will be provided."

The President made that statement on May 11, 1971, in announcing the administration's intention to launch a national research effort against cancer unprecedented in scope and intensity. A law passed before the end of that year gave organizational substance to the pledge. It augmented the role of the National Cancer Institute and provided for large increases in funds for the institute's programs.

The need for such a campaign was unarguable. This family of diseases is the cause of death for 350,000 Americans annually. But

there were two questions: Could such a pledge possibly be kept, considering the size and complexity of the cancer problem? Could an all-out war against cancer be fought without seriously cutting back the effort against other major health problems?

Competing Priorities

One of those problems, heart disease, causes three times as many deaths a year as cancer, and a law was passed last year that held out the promise of more money for heart disease research. Late last month, however, the administration quietly sent to Congress a special report and covering letter that raised questions as to the strength of the commitment in a time of budget problems, inflation and entanglement of competing priorities.

Last week, two Democratic leaders of the Senate, Mike Mansfield of Montana and Warren G.

Magnuson of Washington, called a news conference to denounce the administration's health policies, charging that the President's all-out war against cancer was "more myth than reality."

Sen. Mansfield is the majority leader, Sen. Magnuson the chairman of the Health Appropriations subcommittee. They made public internal memorandums from the National Institutes of Health to the Office of Management and Budget and the high command of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare saying that the administration's budget restrictions would have serious ill effects.

The memos were drawn up late last year while the fiscal 1974 budget was being drafted. In one document, Dr. Robert Q. Marston, who was replaced as director of the NCI this year, said increases were being proposed for cancer and heart disease and the rest of biomedical research was being

cut back. Dr. Marston said the sad effects of this will be felt for many years to come and that the President should be made aware of the long-range impact this will have on the health of the nation.

Limit on Budget

In a separate memo, Dr. Frank J. Rauscher Jr., director of the National Cancer Institute, replied to a request from the Office of Management and Budget for his estimate of the effect a budget limit of \$550 million would have on his institute. The institute had asked for \$640 million. Dr. Rauscher said that the \$550 million level would seriously limit the institute's ability "to carry out the objectives the executive and members of Congress have so often enunciated." He listed 15 programs that would suffer.

In its final form, the fiscal 1974 budget proposal gave the institute \$600 million, but last week Dr. Rauscher said he felt the institute has been well treated by the administration. In fact, the NCI budgets have risen sharply in the last few years, but not at the pace many had hoped to achieve. Furthermore, the administration failed to spend \$55 million of the total \$482 million intended for use in the fiscal year just ended.

And what of heart disease? Persons concerned about this problem had followed the President's cancer initiative by exerting heavy pressure for a stronger war effort of their own. This led to the law last year which gave the National Heart and Lung Institute increased stature and the expectation of more money in a fashion similar to but on a less grandiose scale than the elevation of the cancer effort.

The law required that the institute draw up a five-year plan and send it to the administration and Congress. Some 250 experts worked on this requirement for six months, and produced a 10-part report which the administration sent to Congress last month with no publicity at all. A covering letter from HEW offered a possible explanation of this uncharacteristic lack of fanfare.

Heart People

The plan had suggested that the heart effort needed \$46 million more, this fiscal year, than the \$260 million the administration wants to commit. The heart people thus are asking for a little more than half as much money to combat the nation's No. 1 killer as the cancer people are getting for public health enemy No. 2.

"The administration's answer was frosty," Dr. Rauscher said. "It does not reflect a consideration and development of priorities among our research objectives."

"The potential danger of looking at only a single research area is illustrated by the fact that the plan's recommendations for heart and lung research, if implemented within the approved 1974 budget levels, would result in a reduction of \$45 million in other important research fields and, consequently, a potential imbalance."

It is the old problem of the two-front war. Cancer and heart disease are probably the nation's two most important health enemies. They just keep on taking lives and even the United States doesn't have limitless resources for their conquest.

Get the best exchange rate in Europe: a Pan Am seat for any scheduled airline ticket.

If you are travelling on a regular or excursion fare ticket, we'll be happy to arrange your travel plans.

Call us now. Paris 225 9200; Frankfurt 23 05 91; London 734 7292; and other major European cities.

The world's most experienced airline PAN AM.

WRITERS: WHY WAIT? PUBLISH YOUR BOOK IN 90 DAYS

... and get expert editing, design and manufacturing, plus dynamic publicity, promotion, and advertising—all under one roof at low cost. Two free books and literature provide details and success stories. Free editorial appraisal without obligation. Write or call Dept. 379.

Exposition Press, Inc. Jericho, NY 11753 516 997-9050

OFFICIAL STUDENT FLIGHTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS

ATHENS TEL AVIV \$39.90 PARIS ROME \$39.90	LONDON MOSCOW \$59.90 ROME ATHENS \$39.10	LONDON BANGKOK \$189.90 TRANSATLANTIC from \$100
PARIS: SSTs, 125 Ave. Champs-Elysees. Tel.: 720-20-18.	ROME: ESTC, 302 via Cavour. Tel.: 6780206.	LONDON: SSTs, 16 Great Newport St. Tel.: 240 2389.
		LONDON: BUSTA, 44 Goudge St. Tel.: 5744401.
		ATHENS: BUSTA, 7 Filikion St. Tel.: 232 874.

MEISTER means "master"

MEISTER WATCHES ZURICH thirty-three Bahnhofstrasse

a good address for good watches

special departments for fine clocks & silver

branch store also at Holiday Inn Airport Zürich-Kloten

OMEGA TISSOT AUDEMARS PIGUET

Wellington	1.10	27	15%	15%	120+	+
Well Fargo	W	282	7%	7%	7%	+
Werner Cent	.18	39	6%	6%	6%	+
WestCo	.19	26	15%	15%	15%	+
Westchase	Co	41	3%	3%	3%	+
WestCoast P	Lt	8	3%	4%	6+	+
WestCo No Am		121	14%	13%	13%	+
Westn Dista		115	12%	12%	12+	+

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

۵۵ اصل

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

June 1973

FOREIGN TRADE BANK OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

£ 20,000,000

seven year multicurrency loan

managed by:

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

and co-managed by:

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

INTERUNION-BANQUE

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

and provided by:

BANK MEES & HOPE NV
BANQUE COMMERCIALE POUR L'EUROPE DU NORD (EUROBANQ)
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE FRANCO-ALLEMANDE
BANQUE FRANCO-ROUMAINE
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
B.F.G. LUXEMBURG
CAISSE NATIONALE DE CREDIT AGRICOLE
CREDITANSTALT BANKVEREIN
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT DU NORD
FRAB-BANK INTERNATIONAL
ITALIAN INTERNATIONAL BANK
INTERUNION-BANQUE
KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO (SAK)
LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ GIROZENTRALE
LAVORO BANK FINANCE COMPANY N.V.
NORDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES - U.B.A.F.
UNION DE BANQUES SUISSES
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE



We are pleased to announce the association
with our organisation of

J. Patrick Kelley

Institutional Sales Department

Elias Logos

Corporate Finance Department

Oppenheimer & Co. Ltd.

Members New York Stock Exchange

17a Curzon Street, London W1Y 7FE

01-483 6090

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

SITRAM

Société Ivoirienne de Transport Maritime

U. S. \$ 4,000,000

FIVE-YEAR LOAN

guaranteed by

RÉPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Arranged by

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE (Europe)

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

and provided by

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE (EUROPE)

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

CREDIT NAVAL C.M.A.F.

MIDLAND AND INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD.

STANDARD AND CHARTERED BANKING GROUP LTD.

UNITED OVERSEAS BANK

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

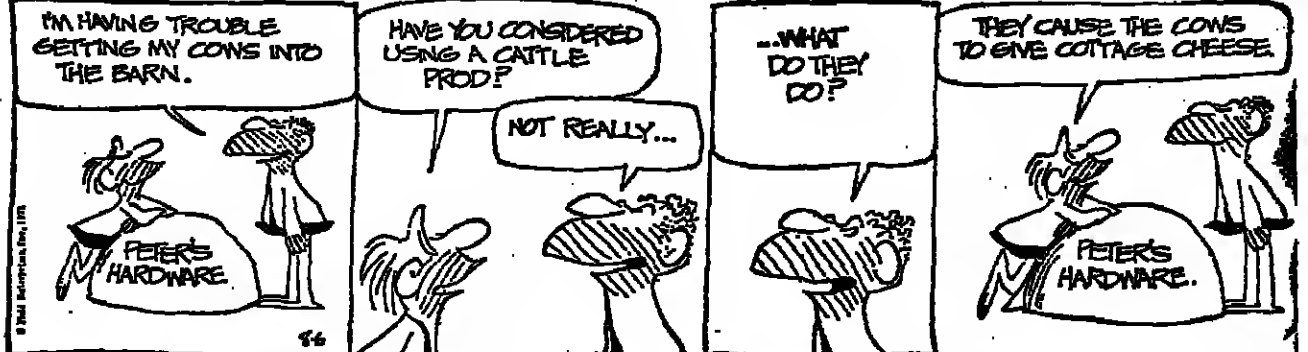
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Abell 6 1/2%	10 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	0
Abell 6 3/4%	10 6 3/4 6 3/4 6 3/4	0
Abell 6 7/8%	10 6 7/8 6 7/8 6 7/8	0
Abell 7%	10 7 7 7 7	0
Abell 7 1/8%	10 7 1/8 7 1/8 7 1/8	0
Abell 7 3/8%	10 7 3/8 7 3/8 7 3/8	0
Abell 7 1/2%	10 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2	0
Abell 7 3/4%	10 7 3/4 7 3/4 7 3/4	0
Abell 7 7/8%	10 7 7/8 7 7/8 7 7/8	0
Abell 8%	10 8 8 8 8	0
Abell 8 1/8%	10 8 1/8 8 1/8 8 1/8	0
Abell 8 3/8%	10 8 3/8 8 3/8 8 3/8	0
Abell 8 1/2%	10 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2	0
Abell 8 3/4%	10 8 3/4 8 3/4 8 3/4	0
Abell 8 7/8%	10 8 7/8 8 7/8 8 7/8	0
Abell 9%	10 9 9 9 9	0
Abell 9 1/8%	10 9 1/8 9 1/8 9 1/8	0
Abell 9 3/8%	10 9 3/8 9 3/8 9 3/8	0
Abell 9 1/2%	10 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2	0
Abell 9 3/4%	10 9 3/4 9 3/4 9 3/4	0
Abell 9 7/8%	10 9 7/8 9 7/8 9 7/8	0
Abell 10%	10 10 10 10 10	0
Abell 10 1/8%	10 10 1/8 10 1/8 10 1/8	0
Abell 10 3/8%	10 10 3/8 10 3/8 10 3/8	0
Abell 10 1/2%	10 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2	0
Abell 10 3/4%	10 10 3/4 10 3/4 10 3/4	0
Abell 10 7/8%	10 10 7/8 10 7/8 10 7/8	0
Abell 11%	10 11 11 11 11	0
Abell 11 1/8%	10 11 1/8 11 1/8 11 1/8	0
Abell 11 3/8%	10 11 3/8 11 3/8 11 3/8	0
Abell 11 1/2%	10 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2	0
Abell 11 3/4%	10 11 3/4 11 3/4 11 3/4	0
Abell 11 7/8%	10 11 7/8 11 7/8 11 7/8	0
Abell 12%	10 12 12 12 12	0
Abell 12 1/8%	10 12 1/8 12 1/8 12 1/8	0
Abell 12 3/8%	10 12 3/8 12 3/8 12 3/8	0
Abell 12 1/2%	10 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	0
Abell 12 3/4%	10 12 3/4 12 3/4 12 3/4	0
Abell 12 7/8%	10 12 7/8 12 7/8 12 7/8	0
Abell 13%	10 13 13 13 13	0
Abell 13 1/8%	10 13 1/8 13 1/8 13 1/8	0
Abell 13 3/8%	10 13 3/8 13 3/8 13 3/8	0
Abell 13 1/2%	10 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2	0
Abell 13 3/4%	10 13 3/4 13 3/4 13 3/4	0
Abell 13 7/8%	10 13 7/8 13 7/8 13 7/8	0
Abell 14%	10 14 14 14 14	0
Abell 14 1/8%	10 14 1/8 14 1/8 14 1/8	0
Abell 14 3/8%	10 14 3/8 14 3/8 14 3/8	0
Abell 14 1/2%	10 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2	0
Abell 14 3/4%	10 14 3/4 14 3/4 14 3/4	0
Abell 14 7/8%	10 14 7/8 14 7/8 14 7/8	0
Abell 15%	10 15 15 15 15	0
Abell 15 1/8%	10 15 1/8 15 1/8 15 1/8	0
Abell 15 3/8%	10 15 3/8 15 3/8 15 3/8	0
Abell 15 1/2%	10 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	0
Abell 15 3/4%	10 15 3/4 15 3/4 15 3/4	0
Abell 15 7/8%	10 15 7/8 15 7/8 15 7/8	0
Abell 16%	10 16 16 16 16	0
Abell 16 1/8%	10 16 1/8 16 1/8 16 1/8	0
Abell 16 3/8%	10 16 3/8 16 3/8 16 3/8	0
Abell 16 1/2%	10 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2	0
Abell 16 3/4%	10 16 3/4 16 3/4 16 3/4	0
Abell 16 7/8%	10 16 7/8 16 7/8 16 7/8	0
Abell 17%	10 17 17 17 17	0
Abell 17 1/8%	10 17 1/8 17 1/8 17 1/8	0
Abell 17 3/8%	10 17 3/8 17 3/8 17 3/8	0
Abell 17 1/2%	10 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2	0
Abell 17 3/4%	10 17 3/4 17 3/4 17 3/4	0
Abell 17 7/8%	10 17 7/8 17 7/8 17 7/8	0
Abell 18%	10 18 18 18 18	0
Abell 18 1/8%	10 18 1/8 18 1/8 18 1/8	0
Abell 18 3/8%	10 18 3/8 18 3/8 18 3/8	0
Abell 18 1/2%	10 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2	0
Abell 18 3/4%	10 18 3/4 18 3/4 18 3/4	0
Abell 18 7/8%	10 18 7/8 18 7/8 18 7/8	0
Abell 19%	10 19 19 19 19	0
Abell 19 1/8%	10 19 1/8 19 1/8 19 1/8	0
Abell 19 3/8%	10 19 3/8 19 3/8 19 3/8	0
Abell 19 1/2%	10 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2	0
Abell 19 3/4%	10 19 3/4 19 3/4 19 3/4	0
Abell 19 7/8%	10 19 7/8 19 7/8 19 7/8	0
Abell 20%	10 20 20 20 20	0
Abell 20 1/8%	10 20 1/8 20 1/8 20 1/8	0
Abell 20 3/8%	10 20 3/8 20 3/8 20 3/8	0
Abell 20 1/2%	10 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2	0
Abell 20 3/4%	10 20 3/4 20 3/4 20 3/4	0
Abell 20 7/8%	10 20 7/8 20 7/8 20 7/8	0
Abell 21%	10 21 21 21 21	0
Abell 21 1/8%	10 21 1/8 21 1/8 21 1/8	0
Abell 21 3/8%	10 21 3/8 21 3/8 21 3/8	0
Abell 21 1/2%	10 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2	0
Abell 21 3/4%	10 21 3/4 21 3/4 21 3/4	0
Abell 21 7/8%	10 21 7/8 21 7/8 21 7/8	0
Abell 22%	10 22 22 22 22	0
Abell 22 1/8%	10 22 1/8 22 1/8 22 1/8	0
Abell 22 3/8%	10 22 3/8 22 3/8 22 3/8	0
Abell 22 1/2%	10 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2	0
Abell 22 3/4%	10 22 3/4 22 3/4 22 3/4	0
Abell 22 7/8%	10 22 7/8 22 7/8 22 7/8	0
Abell 23%	10 23 23 23 23	0
Abell 23 1/8%	10 23 1/8 23 1/8 23 1/8	0
Abell 23 3/8%	10 23 3/8 23 3/8 23 3/8	0
Abell 23 1/2%	10 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2	0
Abell 23 3/4%	10 23 3/4 23 3/4 23 3/4	0
Abell 23 7/8%	10 23 7/8 23 7/8 23 7/8	0
Abell 24%	10 24 24 24 24	0
Abell 24 1/8%	10 24 1/8 24 1/8 24 1/8	0
Abell 24 3/8%	10 24 3/8 24 3/8 24 3/8	0
Abell 24 1/2%	10 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	0
Abell 24 3/4%	10 24 3/4 24 3/4 24 3/4	0
Abell 24 7/8%	10 24 7/8 24 7/8 24 7/8	0
Abell 25%	10 25 25 25 25	0
Abell 25 1/8%	10 25 1/8 25 1/8 25 1/8	0
Abell 25 3/8%	10 25 3/8 25 3/8 25 3/8	0
Abell 25 1/2%	10 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2	0
Abell 25 3/4%	10 25 3/4 25 3/4 25 3/4	0
Abell 25 7/8%	10 25 7/8 25 7/8 25 7/8	0
Abell 26%	10 26 26 26 26	0
Abell 26 1/8%	10 26 1/8 26 1/8 26 1/8	0
Abell 26 3/8%	10 26 3/8 26 3/8 26 3/8	0
Abell 26 1/2%	10 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2	0
Abell 26 3/4%	10 26 3/4 26 3/4 26 3/4	0
Abell 26 7/8%	10 26 7/8 26 7/8 26 7/8	0
Abell 27%	10 27 27 27 27	0
Abell 27 1/8%	10 27 1/8 27 1/8 27 1/8	0
Abell 27 3/8%	10 27 3/8 27 3/8 27 3/8	0
Abell 27 1/2%	10 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2	0
Abell 27 3/4%	10 27 3/4 27 3/4 27 3/4	0
Abell 27 7/8%	10 27 7/8 27 7/8 27 7/8	0
Abell 28%	10 28 28 28 28	0
Abell 28 1/8%	10 28 1/8 28 1/8 28 1/8	0
Abell 28 3/8%	10 28 3/8 28 3/8 28 3/8	0
Abell 28 1/2%	10 28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2	0
Abell 28 3/4%	10 28 3/4 28 3/4 28 3/4	0
Abell 28 7/8%	10 28 7/8 28 7/8 28 7/8	0
Abell 29%	10 29 29 29 29	0
Abell 29 1/8%	10 29 1/8 29 1/8 29 1/8	0
Abell 29 3/8%	10 29 3/8 29 3/8 29 3/8	0
Abell 29 1/2%	10 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2	0
Abell 29 3/4%	10 29 3/4 29 3/4 29 3/4	0
Abell 29 7/8%	10 29 7/8 29 7/8 29 7/8	0
Abell 30%	10 30 30 30 30	0
Abell 30 1/8%	10 30 1/8 30 1/8 30 1/8	0
Abell 30 3/8%	10 30 3/8 30 3/8 30 3/8	0
Abell 30 1/2%	10 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2	0
Abell 30 3/4%	10 30 3/4 30 3/4 30 3/4	0
Abell 30 7/8%	10 30 7/8 30 7/8 30 7/8	0

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0
CarTt 65/48	4	95.0	94.0	94.0	0

P. E. A. N. U. T. S.



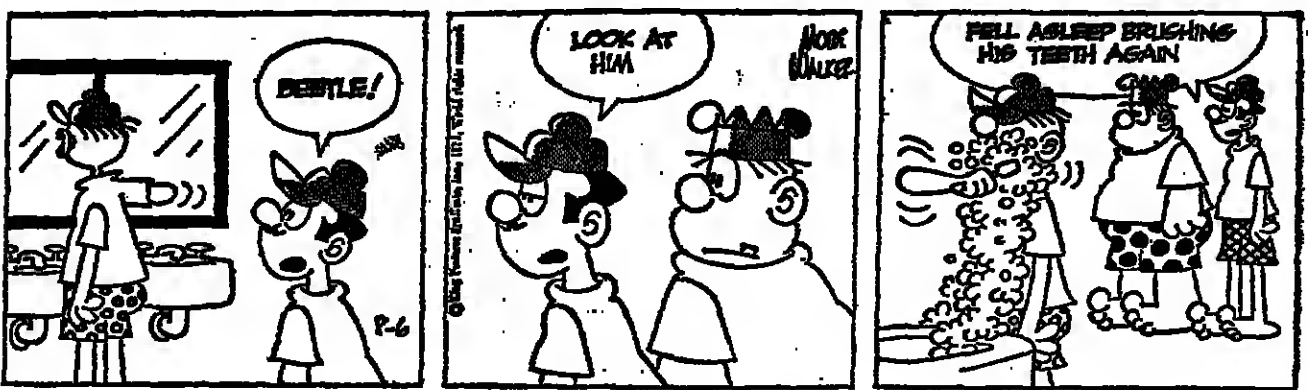
B. C.



L. I. L. A. B. E. E. R.



B. E. T. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



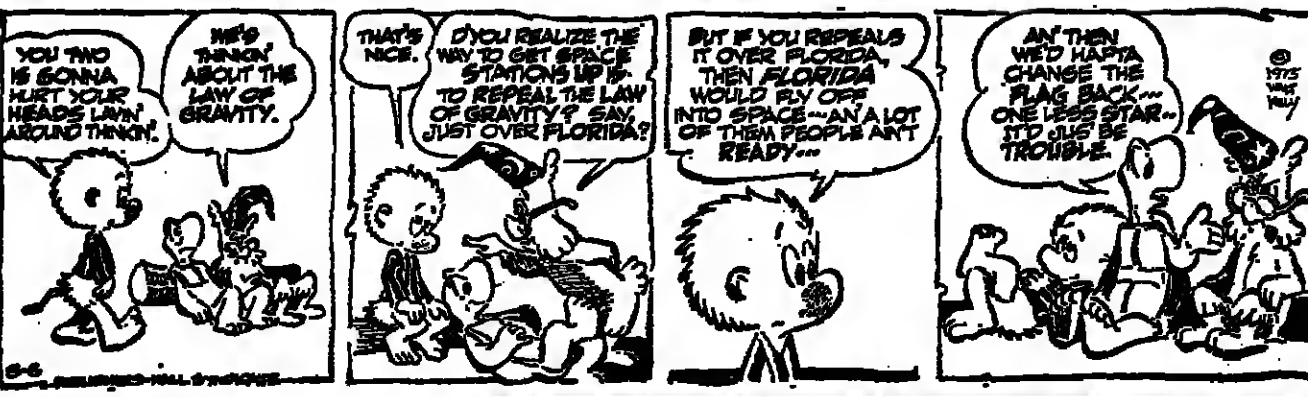
W. I. Z. A. R. D. O. F. I. D.



B. E. N. M. O. R. G. A. N. I. D.



F. O. O. D.



R. I. P. K. I. N. G.



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

"I was not ill; it was my nerves." That was the explanation Mikhail Tal gave for his horrendous start, losing to Eugenio Torre of the Philippines and Guillermo Esteyra of Cuba in rounds 2 and 3 of the Leningrad International.

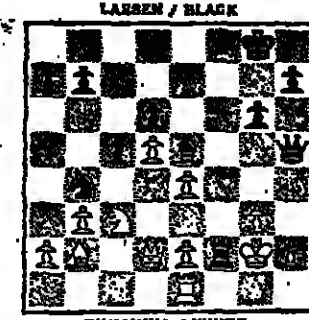
Although he could not break his losing streak quickly and also succumbed to Robert Huebner of West Germany and Viktor Korchnoi, his compatriot and longtime nemesis, Tal finally righted himself to achieve an even score. But there was no way for the pretentious favorite to get back into contention for one of the top three places and a chance for a world title match with Bobby Fischer.

The Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen on the other hand—who also had been expected to take one of the top places—got off to a smashing start with 5½ points out of his first 6 games. But then the same problem that had earlier struck Tal—nerves—hit him, too.

Uncertain play as White against Korchnoi cost Larsen a point in round 8, after which he drew with uncharacteristically tame play against the young Russian grandmaster Anatoly Karpov in round 10. More vacillating, disoriented play against Tal in round 12 led to his second defeat, and, trying to make up lost ground, he took too many risks against Miguel Quinteros for a third loss in round 13. I finally put him out of contention with a sharp defeat in the 15th round.

All Fall Downward
No one could have predicted Larsen's downfall on the basis of the fine play he exhibited in the early rounds. His scintillating, imaginative victory over the Yugoslav master Josip Rukavina in the first round was typical.

Larsen's first five moves mark the opening as a Benoni Defense, but his 6...P-B4 is an ingenious transposition to a good version of a Leningrad System Dutch Defense, in which White, having committed his king knight, no



longer has available the maneuver, N-KR3-B4. Rukavina readied a center advance, but could not go through with 11 P-K4, P-K3, 12 N-K2 without allowing the strong counter-12...P-QN4! However, his 11 P-B3 gave Larsen the opportunity for a strong initiative with 11...N-K5! Rukavina hoped to brand Black's KP as weak after 12 BxN, PxN, but giving up his KB, defender of his king position, was no small price to pay. On the other hand, caution with 12 B-N2 would have been met by more aggression—12...P-QN4!

Larsen's 15...P-K6! was more an investment than a sacrifice; for a pawn, Black's kingside was broken up and the extra White pawn was an awkward cripple. An attempt to simplify with 19 N-K5, BxR; 20 QxR, N-K5; 21 P-N5 would have been fruitless against 21...Q-K2, threatening 22...Q-K5 as well as 22...Q-KR7.

Larsen's 20...P-K4! provoked 21 P-K4, since 21...BxP! had to be stopped. Rukavina was unable to offer the exchange of rooks, because 23 R-KB1, B-Q5ch; 24 P-K3, KxRch; 25 KxR, Q-B6ch; 26 K-N1, Q-N5ch; 27 QxQ, QxRPch; 28 K-B1, N-Q6 would have been impossible to handle.

The brilliant attacking play was capped with the beautiful rook sacrifice 28...R-B7ch!, setting up a forced mate. Since there was only 29 K-N1, QxPch; 30 K-B1, Q-R8ch; 31 K-N1, B-R7ch; 32 K-B2, Q-N6ch; 33 K-B1, Q-N8 mate or 31 K-B2, B-N6ch; 32 K-B3, B-R5ch; 33 K-B4, P-N4 mate to choose from, Rukavina resigned.

DUTCH DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
Rukavina	Larsen	Rukavina	Larsen
1 P-QB4	P-KN3	11 P-N3	N-K5
2 P-Q4	P-N2	12 BxN	P-B3
3 P-KN3	P-QB4	13 Q-B2	B-R3
4 P-Q5	P-Q3	14 N-Q2	N-N5
5 B-N2	N-QR3	15 Q-Q2	P-K5
6 K-K3	N-B3	16 Q-R3	B-R3
7 O-O	N-B3	17 KxR	P-K3
8 N-K1	O-O	18 B-N2	PxP
9 Q-Q3	P-Q2	19 P-P3	Q-N4
		20 R-Q1	R-K4

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

WHY JOHNNY CAN'T ADD:
THE FAILURE OF THE NEW MATH

By Morris Kline. St. Martin's Press. 173 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Harry Schwartz

THIS is an important book. Its significance goes far beyond its immediate topic. Rather it raises the broader issue of how, in field after field in American life, there come to be sudden fixations on supposed panaceas for perceived problems. All too often, however, these panaceas turn out to have unforeseen consequences as bad as or worse than the original difficulties that triggered their adoption.

Millions of puzzled parents have suspected this last decade or so that the "new math" was really gobbledygook. Morris Kline agrees. In his view, set theory, symbolic logic, nondecimal number systems and other new math staples are esoterica that contribute little or nothing to better mastery or understanding of mathematics. There were and are problems with the old math, but Prof. Kline argues that the new math advocates went off in the wrong direction and, as a result, have done much harm. They emphasized increasing abstraction, which bored and bewildered numerous youngsters, while the real need, in Prof. Kline's view, was for greater concreteness and a more intimate tie between mathematics and its application to science, economics and other fields.

Prof. Kline shows that when the new math fad was at its height in the early 1960s, it was almost impossible for any skeptical voice to gain a hearing. Panicked by the Soviet Sputniks and misled into believing that supposed Soviet superiority in teaching mathematics had something to do with Moscow's primacy in space, the handwringing behind the new math became irresistible. The government, the foundations, the media, the schools all joined in the clamor for getting rid of the bad old math and substituting the new revelation. In the process, the author notes, some entrepreneurs, including experts in grantmanship, did well financially.

Now disillusionment has set in. Lots of today's doinies and Janes do not know even basic arithmetic very well despite the supposed miracle powers of the new math. All over the country—recent newspaper and news-magazine articles indicate—teachers, school systems and textbook publishers are turning away from yesterday's unchallengeable fashion. Experience has been a hard teacher in this field, and Prof. Kline's message is now much more likely to win converts.

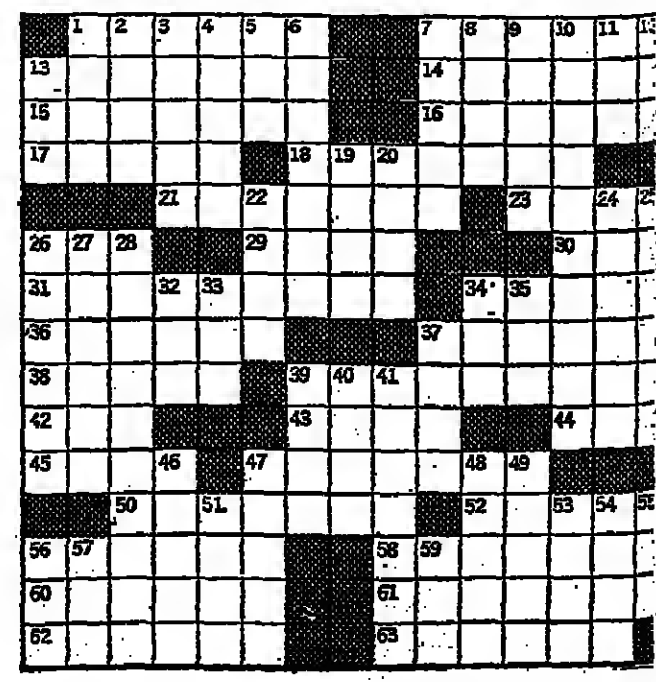
But what about today's fashions and fads? Are contemporary idiocies the fadations and the government funding now under the aegis of misapprehensions produced the cloudbursts of dollars for the proponents of new math? The real lesson, Prof. Kline's book is that skeptics must be heard in their not dismissed as mere progress. For the real lesson is "what is proper change can be change for worse—and the new mathematics suggests that change for the worse is much more likely to come by than change for better."

Harry Schwartz is a member of The New York Times staff.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS										DOWN									
1 Track events	50 Prompts in a way	22 Army address								39 Kind of game, deep									
7 Porch piece	52 Famous opera	24 Intertwine								40 Crewman									
13 Redgrave	56 Chorus	25 Blinded in balcony								41 Electra's broth									
14 Joel Chandler or Julie	58 End of seasons	26 Falgout								42 Carpenter's no									
15 Fred	59 Offers	27 Animal disease								43 December call									
16 High-quality	60 Abe or Injun	28 Small number								44 Bitter or tall									
17 Hospital-bed décor	61 Took the stage	29 Part of a race								45 Biblical name									
18 Cuddles	62 Viewpoints	30 Pronoun								46 The night before...									
19 Crowns	63 Jumps nervously	31 Part of a race								47 Greek musical note									
20 Goddess of hope	1 Serve with "up"	32 Parity of year								48 Upright: Abbr.									
21 Longa...	2 Official deeds	33 Kind of game, deep								49 Figures									
22 Hawaiian goddess	3 Fragment	34 Part of a race								50 Test									
23 French donkey	4 Neighbor of Cuba	35 Biblical name								51 Within: Prefix									
24 Secretariat	5 Poet's word	36 Part of a race																	
25 Thread	6 Scribble	37 Term of endearment																	
26 Subsidies	7 Liquor servings	38 Term of endearment																	
27 Foot bone	8 Warren	39 Within: Prefix																	
28 Mosquito, e.g.	9 Tests																		
29 Prize item in a display	10 Crosses a neighbor's lawn																		
30 Allow	11 Gannet article																		
31 Soviet river	12 Boston time																		
32 But: Lat.	13 Apple, for short																		
33 German donkey	14 Morays																		
34 Bridge play	15 Pintail duck																		



San Diego Is Victim

Niekro's No-Hitter Is First for Atlanta

ATLANTA, Aug. 5 (UPI).—Phil Niekro, a 34-year-old knuckleballer in his 11th major league season, pitched a no-hitter today, the first ever for an Atlanta Braves hurler. He blanked the San Diego Padres, 9-4.

Niekro, who came out of the bullpen in June after an arm injury and became the Braves' most reliable starter, gave up three walks. The Padres had two other base runners because of three errors by shortstop Marty Fears and third baseman Darrell Evans.

Royals Reach A High Point For Victories

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 5 (UPI).—A four-run seventh inning gave the American League West leading Kansas City Royals a 6-4 victory over the Minnesota Twins for a club record seven straight victories.

After the Twins rallied for three runs in the sixth inning to take a 3-2 lead, the Royals sent nine men to the plate in the seventh, knocking out starter Dick Woodson and then reliever Bill Haney. Lou Piniella led off with a single, moved to second on a sacrifice bunt by George Brett and scored on Fran Healy's single to tie the game.

Healy moved to second on the throw to the plate, went to third on a single by Fred Patek and reliever hands walked John Mayberry and Rick Reichardt to force in another run.

At 2, Angels 2 Reggie Jackson singled home a run, gave the Angels a 2-1 lead in the third, then gave Oakland a 3-2 lead victory over California and help Ken Holtzman to his 17th triumph. Jackson's hit, which scored Bill North and walked and stolen second, gave the Angels a 2-1 lead, but it took strong relief work by Rolfe Fingers and Horacio Pina to preserve the victory.

Saturday

At Baltimore, Andy Bettebarren rapped a two-run single to help Jim Palmer to his sixth straight victory as the Orioles beat Boston, 4-1, by clinging to first place in the American League East.

Yanks 3, Tigers 2 Horace Clarke's first home run in 418 at-bats this season leading off the 14th inning gave the New York Yankees a 3-2 victory over Detroit. Clarke's 4-3 victory off reliever Jim Hiller was the first in the American League East.

Rangers 2, White Sox 2 Jeff Burroughs' third grand slam in the last nine days capped a five-run rally in the top of the eighth inning to lead Texas to a 9-3 verdict in Chicago and deal the 18th loss of the year to the White Sox' Wilbur Wood.

Cards 4, Mets 3 In the National League, Joe Torre's run scoring single in the eighth inning broke up a 2-2 tie and sparked St. Louis to a 4-3 victory over the New York Mets after Cardinals' right-hander Bob Gibson left the game with a knee injury.

Gibson, 37, currently tied with Tom Seaver for most victories by an active major league pitcher at 236, twisted his right knee and suffered possible torn cartilage while trying to get back to first base on Ted Sizemore's line drive out in the third inning. He attempted to remain in the game but collapsed after throwing on a warmup pitch and was replaced by Al Browne, who is not known how long he'll be out.

Expos 6, Cubs 1 Rookie Steve Rogers pitched an eight-inning victory and Ron Fairly slammed a two-run homer to lead Montreal to a 6-1 home victory over the Chicago Cubs. Rogers, who has yet to lose, made his fourth start since being purchased from Fenwick of the International League on July 16th.

Reds 7, Astros 6 At Cincinnati, Joe Morgan's in-out base-loaded single in the 11th inning gave the Reds a 7-6 victory over Houston. Tito Fuentes' fourth home run of the season, with one out in the 11th, gave the Reds a 7-6 victory over Houston.

Giants 3, Dodgers 2 Tito Fuentes' fourth home run of the season, with one out in the 11th, gave the Reds a 7-6 victory over Houston.

Padres 4, Braves 3, 14 At Atlanta, Mike Lum, playing for the first time since being traded to the Braves, collected four hits, including a homer, to lead the Braves to a 14-3 victory over San Diego in the second game of a doubleheader. The Padres won the opener, 4-3, on Fred Kendall's eighth-inning sacrifice fly.

At Philadelphia, Rennie Stenstrom knocked in three runs with a pair of singles to lead an 18-hit attack that gave Pittsburgh an 11-4 victory in the nightcap after 300 Robinson's two homers and two singles led the Phillies to an 11-4 triumph in the opener.

It was the first no-hitter in the National League this season, although there have been four in the American League.

Niekro, now with an 11-5 won-loss mark this season, was a 22-game winner for the Braves in 1969 but was a .500 pitcher the next three seasons.

In today's game, the right-hander retired the first seven men before Rich Morales was safe on Perez's error with one out in the fourth. Dave Roberts was safe on Evans' error with one out in the fourth. The Padres' Dwain Anderson walked with one out in the sixth and Nate Colbert and Pat Corrales walked in the seventh inning, the only inning in which San Diego had more than one baserunner.

The Braves put the game away for Niekro in the sixth, leading when catcher Paul Casanova led off with an inside-the-park home run and the Braves then added three more runs in the inning to build their lead to 8-0.

Casanova's hit went into the left-field corner and Padres' outfielder Gene Lockie ran through a gate into the Braves' bullpen while chasing the ball. Before he could get back and return the ball into the infield, Casanova scored.

Ralph Garr had three straight hits and scored three runs for the Braves before retiring after the fourth inning with a pulled hamstring muscle. It was the third straight game in which Garr has had three hits.

Warren Spahn pitched the last no-hitter by a Braves pitcher, in 1961, when the team was in Milwaukee.

A native of Blaine, Ohio, the 6-foot, 11-inch, 160-pound Niekro has been a solid workman for the Braves since he joined them in 1967. He started this season with a 97-94 lifetime record. He enjoyed his best season in 1969 when he posted a 23-13 mark which helped the Braves win the National League Western Division title.

Niekro had a 16-12 record in 1972 but started this season as a relief pitcher because of the arm ailment. He returned to a starter's role when manager Eddie Mathews and pitching coach Lew Burdette figured that he could start with less than three days of rest than his Wilbur Wood, also knuckleball pitcher, has been doing for the Chicago White Sox.

The four no-hitters in the American League this season have been pitched by Steve Busby of Kansas City, April 27; Nolan Ryan of California, May 15, and again July 15, and Jim Bibby of Texas, on July 30.

At Cincinnati, the Reds scored four unearned runs off James Rodney Richardson in the second inning and then routed the young Houston right-hander with a three-run spurge in the fifth en route to a 7-1 victory over the Astros. Ross Grimsley turned in his 11th victory against six losses for the Reds.

At Philadelphia, Richie Zisk banged out two doubles and a single and drove in a pair of runs to lead Pittsburgh to a 4-1 victory over the Phillies.

Cardinals 3, Mets 2 Singles by pinch-hitter Baked McBride and Lou Brock each drove in a run in the seventh inning as St. Louis nipped the Mets, 3-2, in New York in the first game of a doubleheader.

Expos 3, Cubs 2 Ron Fairly hit a two-run single in the seventh inning to spark Montreal to a 3-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs before a glove day crowd of 31,019, the largest attendance ever at Montreal's Jarry Park.

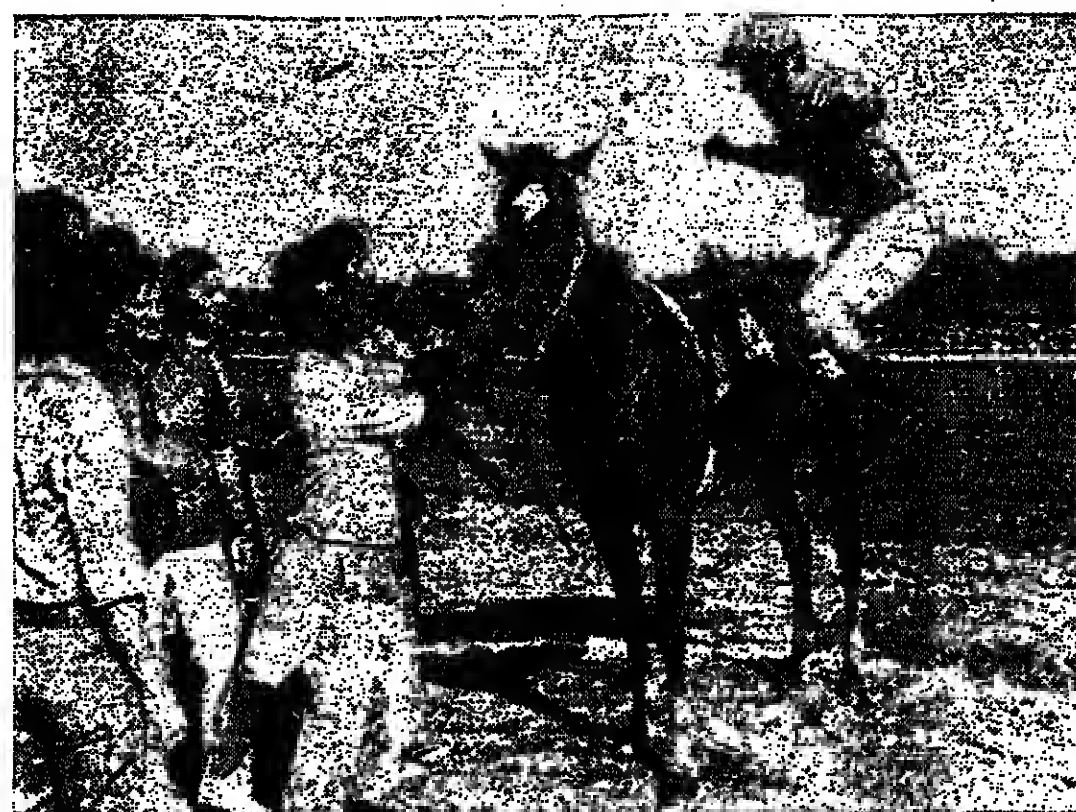
Dodgers 4, Giants 3 At San Francisco, Los Angeles took advantage of two Giants' errors for three unearned runs to post a 4-3 victory and maintain their three-game lead over Cincinnati in the National League West.

The victory overshadowed Bobby Bonds' 30th home run of the season. It was the second time in his career that Bonds has hit 30 homers and stolen 30 bases. Others who have turned the trick are Ken Williams of the old St. Louis Browns, Willie Mays twice when he was with the San Francisco Giants and the three Milwaukee Braves and Tommy Harper when he was with the Milwaukee Brewers.

Twins 7, Royals 1 Bert Blyleven pitched a three-hitter, retiring the first 16 batters, to defeat Kansas City, 7-1, at home as Minnesota snapped the Royals' seven-game winning streak.

White Sox 7, Rangers 3 Carlos May drove in four runs with a home run, double and a sacrifice fly to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 7-3 home triumph over Texas in the first game of a doubleheader.

Tigers 6, Yanks 6 Jim Northrup went 4-for-4, including two singles, a triple and a home run, and Dick McAuliffe drove in four runs by hitting home runs in consecutive times at-bat to give Detroit an 8-6 home victory over the New York Yankees. John Hiller came on to get the last four outs of Joe Coleman's 18th victory.



GETTING OFF A WINNER—Jockey Jacinto Vasquez jumps off winner Onion after he rode horse to victory over Secretariat in stakes race at Saratoga (N.Y.) racetrack.

Secretariat Upset in Saratoga

By Gerald Strine

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 5 (UPI).—Fifty-four years ago, when Upset defeated Man o' War in the Sanford Stakes here, there was a result of equal proportion. But not since.

Yesterday, the great Secretariat, modern-day's Man o' War, was beaten by a length by Onion in the \$54,100 Whitney Stakes.

The race marked the 2-year-old Secretariat's first outing against older horses. It was supposed to serve as the medium for Secretariat's becoming a millionaire. Penny Tweedy, the owner, already had one millionaire in Riva Ridge, Secretariat, her 1973 Triple Crown winner, was to be racing's 13th. A record Saratoga crowd of 30,118 plus a national television audience now may be-

lieve that 13 is, indeed, an unlucky number. "All I can tell you is how I feel... and I feel lousy," Ron Turcott said shortly after dismounting from Secretariat, his 1-10 favorite.

He seemed to be running all right and the track appeared to be to his liking. The pace was slow but we were only a head off the winner when we hit the eighth pole (in 1:30).

"I set Secretariat down for the drive. He just wasn't Secretariat."

Second-guessers will criticize Turcott for having taken Secretariat to the rail, where the going was a trifle deeper.

"I rode there in the early races and it didn't seem much deeper to me," the jockey responded. "I

don't think that was it. The only excuse I could come up with is that he hit his head on the gate shortly before the start. Maybe that was it. Maybe he was dizzy. I don't know. We'll see in the movies tomorrow."

Secretariat did knock open the door of his gate moments before the start. He did not break through, however, and came away all right in fourth place in the field of five, as Onion, a 5-to-1 shot, moved out to the early lead, as expected.

Onion set a Saratoga record of 1:15-1/5, winning by eight lengths over 6 1/2 furlongs on Tuesday. The 4-year-old son of Third Martini always has had brilliant speed but never had a stake of any kind, let alone over a middle distance. Yesterday Onion carried Hobson Farm's orange silks over 1 1/8 miles in 1:49 1/5, adding yet another chapter to the brilliant career of trainer Allen Jerkens.

It was Jerkens who went out Beau Purple on the lead to defeat the great Kelso in the early 1960s.

Onion carried 118 pounds, the same as Secretariat. Rule by Reason, which finished third—a half-length behind Secretariat—also picked up 119 while True Knight (fourth) had 123 and West Coast Scout (last) had 126.

Secretariat couldn't lose, given those conditions. Yet he did, without apparent excuse other than that he came back to the unsaddling area looking a trifle worse for wear.

When last he lost, in the Wood Memorial at Aqueduct on March 21, he had worked poorly during the 10 days before the stake. He worked brilliantly coming up to the Whitney, going a mile in a track record 1:34 eight days ago.

Man o' War, when upset by Upset, had a good excuse. The great horse of 1919-1920 was turned sideways at the tape start and needed a long time to recover before coming on to lose by a half-length. Secretariat had no such problems at the gate, moved to within a head of Onion in mid-stretch, then saw Onion draw off slightly during the run-in.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
St. Louis	49	50	54 1/2
Chicago	48	54	50 1/2
Philadelphia	47	55	51 1/2
Pittsburgh	46	56	48 1/2
Montreal	45	57	48 1/2
San Francisco	44	58	48 1/2
Atlanta	43	59	48 1/2
San Diego	42	60	48 1/2

Western Division			
Los Angeles	62	43	51 1/2
Cincinnati	61	44	51 1/2
San Francisco	60	45	51 1/2
Philadelphia	59	46	51 1/2
Pittsburgh	58	47	51 1/2
San Diego	57	48	51 1/2
Atlanta	56	49	51 1/2
San Francisco	55	50	51 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results			
St. Louis	49	50	54 1/2
Cincinnati	61	44	51 1/2
San Francisco	60	45	51 1/2
Philadelphia	59	46	51 1/2
Pittsburgh	58	47	51 1/2
San Diego	57	48	51 1/2
Atlanta	56	49	51 1/2
San Francisco	55	50	51 1/2

Friday's Results			
Houston	4	5	11
Pittsburgh	3	4	11
Chicago	2	3	11
San Francisco	1	2	11
Atlanta	0	1	11
Los Angeles	0	1	11
San Francisco	0	1	11
Pittsburgh	0	1	11

Saturday's Games			
St. Louis	49	50	54 1/2
Cincinnati	61	44	51 1/2
San Francisco	60	45	51 1/2
Philadelphia	59	46	51 1/2
Pittsburgh	58	47	51 1/2
San Diego	57	48	51 1/2
Atlanta	56	49	51 1/2
San Francisco	55	50	51 1/2

American League			
Eastern Division			
Baltimore	58	47	55 1/2
New York	57	48	55 1/2
Detroit	56	49	55 1/2
Boston	55	50	55 1/2
Milwaukee	54	51	55 1/2
Cleveland	53	52	55 1/2

Western Division			
Kansas City	64	48	57 1/2
Oakland	63	49	57 1/2
Minnesota	62	50	57 1/2
Chicago	61	51	57 1/2
California	60	52	57 1/2
Texas	59	53	57 1/2

Saturday's Games			
Kansas City	64	48	57 1/2
Oakland	63	49	57 1/2
Minnesota	62	50	57 1/2
Chicago	61	51	57 1/2
California	60	52	57 1/2
Texas	59	53	57 1/2

Friday's Games			
Boston	2	3	11
Baltimore	1	2	11
Kansas City	0	1	11
Detroit	0	1	11
Oakland	0	1	11

Saturday's Games			
Baltimore	2	3	11
Boston	1	2	11
Kansas City	0	1	11
Detroit	0	1	11
Oakland	0	1	11

Friday's Games			
Baltimore	2	3	11
Boston	1	2	11
Kansas City	0	1	11
Detroit	0	1	11
Oakland	0	1	11

Saturday's Games			
Baltimore	2	3	11
Boston	1	2	11
Kansas City	0	1	11
Detroit	0	1	11
Oakland	0	1	11

Friday's Games			
Baltimore	2	3	11
Boston	1	2	11
Kansas City	0	1	11
Detroit	0	1	11
Oakland	0	1	11

Saturday's Games			
Baltimore	2	3	11
Boston	1	2	11
Kansas City	0	1	11
Detroit	0	1	11
Oakland	0	1	11

Snaps 1,500 Standard by 14.8 Seconds

Australian, 15, Routs Swim Mark

BRISBANE, Aug. 5 (Reuters).—Stephen Holland, a 15-year-old Australian schoolboy with no international experience, took Australia's world swimming championship trials by storm here tonight with two world records in one race.

Holland slashed a remarkable 14.8 seconds off the world 1,500-meter freestyle record and afterward learned his time at the 800-meter mark was 6.2 seconds inside the world record for that distance.

Australia's latest swim star swam the 1,500 meter in 15 minutes 37.8 seconds to shatter the previous record set by Mike Burton when the American retained his Olympic crown in Munich last year.

Holland's 800-meter time of 6:17.8 eclipsed the world mark held by Olympic 400-meter champion Brad Cooper, who was second to Holland today.

The son of a prominent swimming official, Holland has been outstanding in local junior competition for several years.

Australian officials tomorrow will name their team for the world championships to be held in Belgrade later this month.

Holland's coach, Lawrie Lawrence, set up a world record schedule for the event and Holland stuck to it with almost machine precision.

Holland said he psyched himself during the race by thinking of the Ethiopian Olympian Abebe Bikila, who won two Olympic marathons and then became a paraplegic following a motor accident, but still went on to compete at the paralympics.

Lawrence, a specialist in psychological training, had told Holland during training, "When it starts to hurt, think of Abebe."

"I certainly did not expect a world record. Fourteen seconds? I can't believe it," Lawrence said. "I realized something was happening about the 300 to 400-meter mark. There was so much screaming," Holland said.

"That was one of the great swims of all time. It probably surpasses anything Shane Gould has produced," said Syd Grange, National Swimming Union secretary.

Holland has been swimming for five years. Early in his career, he trained by correspondence with leading Sydney coach Don Talbot.

It was not until 1970 that a swimmer broke 16 minutes for the 1,500. American John Kinsella was first with a 15:37.1 as Los Angeles.

Holland's 800-meter time of 6:17.8 eclipsed the world mark held by Olympic 400-meter champion Brad Cooper, who was second to Holland today.

The son of a prominent swimming official, Holland has been outstanding in local junior competition for several years.

Australian officials tomorrow will name their team for the world championships to be held in Belgrade later this month.

Holland's coach, Lawrie Lawrence, set up a world record schedule for the event and Holland stuck to it with almost machine precision.

Holland said he psyched himself during the race by thinking of the Ethiopian Olympian Abebe Bikila, who won two Olympic marathons and then became a paraplegic following a motor accident, but still went on to compete at the paralympics.

Lawrence, a specialist in psychological training, had told Holland during training, "When it starts to hurt, think of Abebe."

"I certainly did not expect a world record. Fourteen seconds? I can't believe it," Lawrence said. "I realized something was happening about the 300 to 400-meter mark. There was so much screaming," Holland said.

"That was one of the great swims of all time. It probably surpasses anything Shane Gould has produced," said Syd Grange, National Swimming Union secretary.

Holland has been swimming for five years. Early in his career, he trained by correspondence with leading Sydney coach Don Talbot.

It was not until 1970 that a swimmer broke 16 minutes for the 1,500. American John Kinsella was first with a 15:37.1 as Los Angeles.

Holland's 800-meter time of 6:17.8 eclipsed the world mark held by Olympic 400-meter champion Brad Cooper, who was second to Holland today.

The son of a prominent swimming official, Holland has been outstanding in local junior competition for several years.

Australian officials tomorrow will name their team for the world championships to be held in Belgrade later this month.

Holland's coach, Lawrie Lawrence, set up a world record schedule for the event and Holland stuck to it with almost machine precision.

Holland said he psyched himself during the race by thinking of the Ethiopian Olympian Abebe Bikila, who won two Olympic marathons and then became a paraplegic following a motor accident, but still went on to compete at the paralympics.

Lawrence, a specialist in psychological training, had told Holland during training, "When it starts to hurt, think of Abebe."

"I certainly did not expect a world record. Fourteen seconds? I can't believe it," Lawrence said. "I realized something was happening about the 300 to 400-meter mark. There was so much screaming," Holland said.

"That was one of the great swims of all time. It probably surpasses anything Shane Gould has produced," said Syd Grange, National Swimming Union secretary.

Holland has been swimming for five years. Early in his career, he trained by correspondence with leading Sydney coach Don Talbot.

It was not until 1970 that a swimmer broke 16 minutes for the 1,500. American John Kinsella was first with a 15:37.1 as Los Angeles.

Holland's 800-meter time of 6:17.8 eclipsed the world mark held by Olympic 400-meter champion Brad Cooper, who was second to Holland today.

The son of a prominent swimming official, Holland has been outstanding in local junior competition for several years.

Australian officials tomorrow will name their team for the world championships to be held in Belgrade later this month.

Holland's coach, Lawrie Lawrence, set up a world record schedule

